

MCQ SERIES

BLIE 228

ALL BLOCK

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Q1: What is the primary challenge when searching for journal articles related to a particular topic, such as library classification?

- A. Finding articles due to the vast number of journals
- B. Accessing articles from all journals in one place
- C. Understanding articles published in different languages
- D. All of the above

Answer: D. All the above

Explanation: The challenge lies in the large number of journals, the language barrier, and the difficulty in accessing all journals from a single location.

Q2: What is one of the solutions researchers have found to address the difficulty in searching through numerous journals?

- A. Conducting manual searches
- B. Consulting primary sources only
- C. Using abstracting and indexing periodicals
- D. Ignoring older journals

Answer: C. Using abstracting and indexing periodicals

Explanation: Abstracting and indexing periodicals help researchers find relevant articles quickly by providing summaries and categorization of the literature.

Q3: Why should reviewing periodicals be consulted first during a literature search?

- A. They are easier to read
- B. They provide exhaustive bibliographies
- C. They are available for free
- D. They are published more frequently

Answer: B. They provide exhaustive bibliographies

Explanation: Reviewing periodicals include detailed bibliographies that can be very helpful in

compiling a comprehensive list of references on a topic.

Q4: What should be done if the review article related to your search is outdated?

- A. Ignore the review article
- B. Consult only newer primary sources
- C. Supplement the review article with references from abstracting and indexing periodicals
- D. Use the old bibliography without any updates

Answer: C. Supplement the review article with references from abstracting and indexing periodicals

Explanation: If a review article is old, its bibliography should be updated with more recent references from abstracting and indexing periodicals to ensure completeness.

Q5: What do conference proceedings typically include?

- A. Only keynote speeches
- B. Abstracts or full papers accepted for presentation
- C. Reports from previous conferences
- D. Reviews of published books

Answer: B. Abstracts or full papers accepted for presentation

Explanation: Conference proceedings consist of the papers or abstracts that were accepted for presentation at the conference, including original research papers.

Q6: Where can you search for the availability of conference proceedings on a specific topic in libraries?

- A. Google Scholar
- B. DELNET, OCLC, and similar online catalogues
- C. Amazon
- D. Wikipedia

Answer: B. DELNET, OCLC, and similar online catalogues

Explanation: DELNET, OCLC, and similar online catalogues are tools to locate conference proceedings available in various libraries.

Q7: What is a festschrift volume?

- A. A journal issue dedicated to a famous person
- B. A collection of articles to honor a well-known professional
- C. A book containing personal anecdotes
- D. A conference paper compilation

Answer: B. A collection of articles to honor a well-known professional

Explanation: Festschrift volumes are published in honor of distinguished individuals and contain articles, often related to their field of expertise.

Q8: What is the challenge associated with research reports, particularly on a global scale?

- A. They are difficult to publish
- B. They lack global bibliographical control
- C. They are not peer-reviewed
- D. They are only available in print

Answer: B. They lack global bibliographical control

Explanation: The primary challenge with research reports is the absence of a comprehensive global bibliographical control system, making them difficult to locate universally.

Q9: Which online database is recommended for searching research reports from the US?

- A. PubMed
- B. Scopus
- C. NTIS
- D. Web of Science

Answer: C. NTIS

Explanation: The NTIS (National Technical Information Service) database is a valuable resource for finding research reports from the United States.

Q10: What is one of the major challenges associated with patent applications worldwide?

- A. Multiple patent offices in each country
- B. Lack of bibliographical control
- C. The overwhelming number of patent applications filed each year
- D. Difficulty in accessing patent databases

Answer: C. The overwhelming number of patent applications filed each year

Explanation: The large volume of patent applications filed annually makes it challenging to keep track of all patents, despite having only one patent office per country.

Q11: Which resource is recommended for locating the latest patents on a particular topic?

- A. Google Patents
- B. Derwent World Patents Index
- C. PubMed
- D. Scopus

Answer: B. Derwent World Patents Index

Explanation: The Derwent World Patents Index is a comprehensive resource for locating up-to-date patent information across various topics.

Q12: What is the primary purpose of standards and specifications?

- A. To provide historical data on patents
- B. To set guidelines and requirements for products, services, and processes
- C. To compile academic research papers
- D. To list bibliographical references

Answer: B. To set guidelines and requirements for products, services, and processes

Explanation: Standards and specifications are created to establish guidelines that ensure the quality, safety, and efficiency of products, services, and processes.

Q13: Which organization is responsible for producing national standards in India?

- A. Indian Patent Office
- B. Association of Indian Universities
- C. Bureau of Indian Standards
- D. World Intellectual Property Organization

Answer: C. Bureau of Indian Standards

Explanation: The Bureau of Indian Standards is the national body responsible for creating and publishing standards in India.

Q14: Where can information about the latest theses produced in India be found?

- A. Scopus
- B. University News
- C. Indian Citation Index
- D. Web of Science

Answer: B. University News

Explanation: The journal "University News" by the Association of Indian Universities includes a section listing the latest theses produced in India.

Q15: How can one locate the latest monographs and treatises?

- A. By consulting printed library catalogs
- B. By searching the Web using keywords 'monograph' and 'treatise'
- C. By visiting local bookstores
- D. By checking academic journals

Answer: B. By searching the Web using keywords 'monograph' and 'treatise'

Explanation: The Web can be used to search for the latest monographs and treatises by utilizing relevant keywords to locate these specialized publications.

Q16: What do accession lists published by libraries typically include?

- A. Fiction books only
- B. Information about new acquisitions such as monographs, research reports, and theses
- C. Contact information for library staff
- D. Book reviews

Answer: B. Information about new acquisitions such as monographs, research reports, and theses

Explanation: Accession lists provide details on the latest materials acquired by a library, including monographs, research reports, standards, specifications, and theses.

Q17: What is an important consideration before starting a literature search related to a particular concept, such as an elementary particle?

- A. Understanding the cost of research papers
- B. Knowing the scope, type of documents, and language coverage
- C. Identifying the authors of the research
- D. Deciding on the citation style to use

Answer: B. Knowing the scope, type of documents, and language coverage

Explanation: Before beginning a literature search, it's essential to define the scope, types of documents to include, and whether to consider non-English language documents.

Q18: If you do not have access to online search facilities, what is the alternative method for searching Physics Abstracts?

- A. Asking a colleague for help
- B. Consulting the printed issues manually
- C. Visiting multiple libraries
- D. Searching through general internet sources

Answer: B. Consulting the printed issues manually

Explanation: Without online access, you would need to manually search through the printed issues of Physics Abstracts, although this is more time-consuming.

Q19: What happened to the printed version of Index Medicus?

- A. It merged with another journal
- B. It was discontinued in December 2004
- C. It is now published annually
- D. It switched to digital format only in 2010

Answer: B. It was discontinued in December 2004

Explanation: The printed version of Index Medicus stopped publication in December 2004, and now medical literature is primarily searched through online databases like PubMed or Medline.

Q20: Why is online searching often considered a better option for finding the latest literature?

- A. Online sources are less expensive
- B. Printed journals are no longer published
- C. Online journals often appear weeks before their printed versions
- D. Online sources are easier to read

Answer: C. Online journals often appear weeks before their printed versions

Explanation: Online search is preferred because the latest literature is frequently available online well before the printed versions reach libraries.

Q21: What is a major advantage of using SCOPUS for literature searches?

- A. It is free for all users
- B. It only covers open access journals
- C. It includes a vast number of peer-reviewed journals and other resources from multiple disciplines
- D. It is limited to publications after the year 2000

Answer: C. It includes a vast number of peer-reviewed journals and other resources from multiple disciplines

Explanation: SCOPUS is a comprehensive database covering a wide range of subjects, including science, technology, medicine, social

sciences, arts, and humanities, with millions of records and resources.

Q22: What distinguishes Google Scholar Advanced from other databases like SCOPUS?

- A. It is a paid service
- B. It offers limited search capabilities
- C. It is free and provides various search options
- D. It is focused solely on science and technology

Answer: C. It is free and provides various search options

Explanation: Google Scholar Advanced is a free tool that allows users to conduct searches with different criteria, making it accessible and effective for literature searches.

Q23: For a comprehensive literature search, which three sources are recommended to be searched?

- A. JSTOR, PubMed, and ArXiv
- B. SCOPUS, ISI Web of Knowledge, and Google Scholar Advanced
- C. IEEE Xplore, DOAJ, and CrossRef
- D. ResearchGate, Academia.edu, and Mendeley

Answer: B. SCOPUS, ISI Web of Knowledge, and Google Scholar Advanced

Explanation: For thorough coverage of literature, it's recommended to search across SCOPUS, ISI Web of Knowledge, and Google Scholar Advanced as they collectively provide access to a vast range of academic resources.

Q24: What is an ad hoc bibliography typically compiled for?

- A. For publishing in journals
- B. In response to a pressing need or request
- C. For educational textbooks
- D. As a mandatory research project requirement

Answer: B. In response to a pressing need or request

Explanation: An ad hoc bibliography is compiled on request to address a specific need, often for research purposes or record-keeping.

Q25: Why do researchers find ad hoc bibliographies valuable?

- A. They help in editing manuscripts
- B. They provide a list of future research topics
- C. They show what has already been done in their field of work
- D. They offer a summary of their unpublished research

Answer: C. They show what has already been done in their field of work

Explanation: Researchers use ad hoc bibliographies to identify previous work in their field, which helps them avoid duplication and build on existing research.

Q26: What purpose does a scholar's personal bibliography serve when applying for a job?

- A. It showcases the scholar's teaching skills
- B. It provides a record of all books read by the scholar
- C. It reflects the scholar's research output and the quality of their work
- D. It lists the scholars they have collaborated with

Answer: C. It reflects the scholar's research output and the quality of their work

Explanation: A personal bibliography in a job application highlights the scholar's published work, indicating their research activity and the quality of their contributions.

Q27: How is a bibliography useful in annual reports of academic and research institutions?

- A. It helps in evaluating the success of the institution's outreach programs
- B. It serves as a record and helps disseminate

- information about the institution's publications
- C. It provides a list of ongoing research projects
- D. It is a requirement for government funding

Answer: B. It serves as a record and helps disseminate information about the institution's publications

Explanation: In annual reports, a bibliography of the institution's publications is appended to record and share information about the research output of the institution.

Q28: What is the primary focus of bibliographic services?

- A. Supplying fiction and non-fiction book lists
- B. Creating a database of unpublished theses
- C. Compiling ad hoc bibliographies and providing related services
- D. Organizing workshops on citation styles

Answer: C. Compiling ad hoc bibliographies and providing related services

Explanation: Bibliographic services are focused on compiling ad hoc bibliographies on request and providing other related services such as accession lists and documentation lists.

Q29: What is the primary purpose of Current Awareness Service (CAS)?

- A. To provide in-depth analysis of research topics
- B. To inform users about recently published literature before regular abstracting and indexing services
- C. To offer a comprehensive bibliography of a specific field
- D. To replace traditional libraries with digital resources

Answer: B. To inform users about recently published literature before regular abstracting and indexing services

Explanation: CAS is designed to notify users of new publications quickly, often before they appear in traditional abstracting and indexing services.

Q30: Why has CAS not become obsolete despite the availability of current literature on the Web?

- A. It is faster than any online search
- B. Not all current literature, especially from developing and non-anglophone countries, is available on the Web
- C. It provides exclusive access to premium journals
- D. CAS services are free to use

Answer: B. Not all current literature, especially from developing and non-anglophone countries, is available on the Web

Explanation: CAS remains relevant because it provides access to literature not readily available on the Web, particularly from developing regions and non-English speaking countries.

Q31: What is the significance of the 'current approach' in CAS?

- A. It emphasizes finding historical research
- B. It allows researchers to stay updated on the latest developments in their field
- C. It focuses on summarizing older research for reference
- D. It highlights the most cited research articles

Answer: B. It allows researchers to stay updated on the latest developments in their field

Explanation: The 'current approach' in CAS is about helping researchers keep up with new information and developments in their area of study.

Q32: How does CAS typically present its information to researchers?

- A. Through detailed reports and summaries
- B. By providing answers to specific research queries
- C. In the form of an announcement service that is scanned for recent developments
- D. By organizing workshops on emerging research trends

Answer: C. In the form of an announcement service that is scanned for recent developments

Explanation: CAS usually presents information in a format that allows researchers to scan through and identify papers relevant to their interests.

Q33: What is one of the key characteristics of CAS in terms of its usability?

- A. It is intended for long-term archival use
- B. It is used for compiling exhaustive research bibliographies
- C. It is meant for temporary use and updates researchers on current developments
- D. It focuses on organizing collaborative research efforts

Answer: C. It is meant for temporary use and updates researchers on current developments

Explanation: CAS is like a newspaper in that it provides timely updates but is not intended for long-term storage or reference. It informs researchers about recent developments until more comprehensive sources become available.

Q34: What is the main purpose of the Title Announcement Service?

- A. To provide detailed summaries of research articles
- B. To disseminate the titles of articles along with their bibliographical details
- C. To offer personalized research recommendations
- D. To provide in-depth analysis of current research trends

Answer: B. To disseminate the titles of articles along with their bibliographical details

Explanation: The primary aim of the Title Announcement Service is to share the titles and bibliographical details of articles, helping users to quickly identify relevant research.

Q35: What is another name for the Title Announcement Service introduced by Eugene Garfield?

- A. Research Overview Service
- B. Article Finder Service
- C. Current Contents type service
- D. Literature Summary Service

Answer: C. Current Contents type service

Explanation: The Title Announcement Service is also known as the Current Contents type service, which was introduced by Eugene Garfield of the Institute for Scientific Information, USA.

Q36: What are some methods used to organize titles in the Title Announcement Service to make it more user-friendly?

- A. By author name only
- B. Alphabetically under broad subjects, under class numbers, or by divisions and sections
- C. Chronologically by publication date
- D. By citation count

Answer: B. Alphabetically under broad subjects, under class numbers, or by divisions and sections

Explanation: To enhance usability, titles in the Title Announcement Service can be organized alphabetically under broad subjects, class numbers, or by the names of divisions and sections.

Q37: What is the advantage of using a computer-assisted method for generating CAS?

- A. It reduces the need for user input
- B. It automates the process of writing research articles
- C. It enables easy distribution via print, website, or email
- D. It eliminates the need for bibliographical details

Answer: C. It enables easy distribution via print, website, or email

Explanation: The computer-assisted method allows for the creation of a database and easy distribution

of the CAS issue to users through various means, such as print, website, or email.

Q38: Why are class numbers not typically used to arrange entries in CAS?

- A. Because they make the service less user-friendly
- B. Because class numbers are not always available for certain subjects
- C. Because they increase the cost of the service
- D. Because they require extensive manual labor

Answer: B. Because class numbers are not always available for certain subjects

Explanation: Class numbers are not commonly used in CAS because they may not be available for certain subjects, as illustrated by the example of 'bibliometrics' lacking a class number in the latest edition of DDC.

Q39: Who advanced the idea of Selective Dissemination of Information (SDI) in 1958?

- A. Eugene Garfield
- B. Paul Otlet
- C. Hans Peter Luhn
- D. Derek de Solla Price

Answer: C. Hans Peter Luhn

Explanation: Hans Peter Luhn introduced the concept of Selective Dissemination of Information (SDI) in 1958, which later became the basis for various SDI systems.

Q40: What is the main difference between Current Awareness Service (CAS) and SDI?

- A. CAS requires user effort to find relevant literature, while SDI provides literature directly to the user
- B. SDI covers a broader range of subjects than CAS
- C. CAS is a paid service, while SDI is free
- D. SDI is available only in printed form, while CAS is digital

Answer: A. CAS requires user effort to find relevant literature, while SDI provides literature

directly to the user

Explanation: In CAS, users must search through bulletins to find relevant literature, whereas in SDI, the institution directly provides the relevant articles to the user, reducing the user's effort and time.

Q41: What are the two basic components of Selective Dissemination of Information (SDI)?

- A. The user and the library
- B. The document and the database
- C. The user and the document
- D. The institution and the researcher

Answer: C. The user and the document

Explanation: The two fundamental components of SDI are the user, for whom a profile is created, and the document, for which a document profile is prepared.

Q42: What information is typically included in a user profile for SDI?

- A. The user's name, address, and preferred reading format
- B. The user's name, address, and the keyword(s) representing their interest
- C. The user's recent publications and academic background
- D. The user's browsing history and favorite journals

Answer: B. The user's name, address, and the keyword(s) representing their interest

Explanation: A user profile in SDI includes the user's name, address, and the keyword(s) that represent their area of interest.

Q43: Why is it advisable to use the same thesaurus or list of subject headings for both user profiles and document profiles in SDI?

- A. To ensure consistency and accuracy in matching users with relevant documents
- B. To reduce the workload of the SDI system

manager

C. To simplify the process of generating bibliographies

D. To ensure all profiles are in alphabetical order

Answer: A. To ensure help istency and accuracy in matching users with relevant documents

Explanation: Using the same thesaurus or list of subject headings for both user profiles and document profiles helps maintain consistency and accuracy in matching users with the most relevant documents.

Q44: What is the primary purpose of the matching process in Selective Dissemination of Information (SDI)?

- A. To sort documents by publication date
- B. To compare user profiles with document profiles to identify relevant matches
- C. To create a summary of each document
- D. To categorize documents based on their subject headings

Answer: B. To compare user profiles with document profiles to identify relevant matches

Explanation: The matching process in SDI involves comparing user profiles with document profiles to identify and indicate documents that match the user's interests.

Q45: How does the computer indicate a match between a user profile and a document profile in SDI?

- A. By sending a notification to the user
- B. By updating the user's profile file
- C. By giving the serial number or unique code of the matched document
- D. By categorizing the document under different subject headings

Answer: C. By giving the serial number or unique code of the matched document

Explanation: The computer indicates a match by providing the serial number or unique code of the document that matches the user's profile.

Q46: What is the purpose of the feedback card sent to users along with matched documents in SDI?

- A. To gather user preferences for future document recommendations
- B. To update the user's personal information
- C. To collect payment for the service
- D. To confirm the user's subscription to the SDI service

Answer: A. To gather user preferences for future document recommendations

Explanation: The feedback card allows users to provide their input on the documents received, which helps improve the relevance of future recommendations.

Q47: What is the main function of an abstracting service?

- A. To provide full-text articles
- B. To offer bibliographical details and abstracts of publications
- C. To produce full-length research papers
- D. To create databases of raw data

Answer: B. To offer bibliographical details and abstracts of publications

Explanation: An abstracting service provides bibliographical details and abstracts of publications, helping researchers quickly understand the content of documents.

Q48: How is an abstract periodical typically organized?

- A. By chronological order
- B. By author names only
- C. Under broad subject headings or class numbers
- D. Alphabetically by title

Answer: C. Under broad subject headings or class numbers

Explanation: Abstracting periodicals are arranged

under broad subject headings or class numbers to systematically categorize the entries.

Q49: Why are abstracting services important for researchers?

- A. They provide complete texts of all research papers
- B. They help researchers navigate a vast array of publications and languages
- C. They offer discounts on research journals
- D. They translate all documents into English

Answer: B. They help researchers navigate a vast array of publications and languages

Explanation: Abstracting services help researchers manage the extensive amount of literature and publications from various sources and languages by providing summaries and bibliographical details.

Q50: What additional products or services might an abstracting service provide besides the abstracting periodical?

- A. Full-text access to all articles
- B. Databases and specialized products related to the field
- C. Only printed copies of the abstracts
- D. Direct translation of articles into multiple languages

Answer: B. Databases and specialized products related to the field

Explanation: Besides the abstracting periodical, abstracting services may offer databases and other specialized products related to the field, like Chemical Abstracts Service's CApius and SciFinder.

Q51: What is an abstract?

- A. A full-length summary of a publication
- B. A condensed form of the content of an article, book, or similar work
- C. A detailed analysis of research methods
- D. A complete bibliography of a book or article

Answer: B. A condensed form of the content of an article, book, or similar work

Explanation: An abstract is a summary that condenses the main points and findings of a document, making it easier for readers to understand the content quickly.

Q52: Which of the following is NOT a type of abstract?

- A. Indicative or Descriptive Abstract
- B. Informative, Informational, or Comprehensive Abstract
- C. Thematic Abstract
- D. Titular Abstract

Answer: C. Thematic Abstract

Explanation: The types of abstracts listed include Titular, Indicative or Descriptive, Informative, and others, but Thematic Abstract is not mentioned in the text.

Q53: What characterizes a Titular Abstract?

- A. It provides a detailed summary of the publication
- B. It includes only the citation and possibly a brief description
- C. It is a comprehensive analysis of the publication
- D. It provides an in-depth review of the article

Answer: B. It includes only the citation and possibly a brief description

Explanation: A Titular Abstract, also known as a title-only abstract, provides just the citation and may include a brief description or note, often used when the title is self-explanatory.

Q54: What distinguishes an Informative Abstract from an Indicative Abstract?

- A. Informative abstracts are shorter and less detailed
- B. Indicative abstracts reflect all salient features of the document

C. Informative abstracts provide detailed content and salient features of the document

D. Indicative abstracts include more detailed bibliographical information

Answer: C. Informative abstracts provide detailed content and salient features of the document

Explanation: Informative Abstracts are usually longer and provide a detailed summary of the document's main points and features, whereas Indicative Abstracts are shorter and mainly indicate the relevance of the document.

Q55: How long can an Informative Abstract typically be?

- A. No more than 50 words
- B. Up to 100 words
- C. Up to 250 words or more
- D. Always less than 50 words

Answer: C. Up to 250 words or more

Explanation: Informative Abstracts can vary in length, often extending up to 250 words or more, depending on the depth of detail required.

Q56: What is an Extended Abstract typically used for?

- A. To provide a detailed bibliographical record of a document
- B. To summarize the main points of an article in under 100 words
- C. To meet the requirements of conference organizers by including detailed information
- D. To offer a brief overview of the document's content

Answer: C. To meet the requirements of conference organizers by including detailed information

Explanation: Extended Abstracts are often requested by conference organizers and include comprehensive details such as the introduction, objectives, methodology, results, and references, often extending up to 600-1000 words.

Q57: What is a Slanted Abstract designed to do?

- A. Provide a general overview of the entire document
- B. Represent a specific portion of a document or a particular perspective for a specialized audience
- C. Summarize the document's content in a broad manner
- D. Offer a brief and general summary of the study's findings

Answer: B. Represent a specific portion of a document or a particular perspective for a specialized audience

Explanation: A Slanted Abstract focuses on a particular aspect or perspective of the document, often tailored to meet the needs of a specialized audience.

Q58: How is an Auto Abstract generated?

- A. By manually summarizing the document's content
- B. By analyzing the most frequent keywords in the document using a computer
- C. By obtaining a summary from the document's author
- D. By consulting subject specialists for a detailed analysis

Answer: B. By analyzing the most frequent keywords in the document using a computer

Explanation: An Auto Abstract is created by a computer that identifies and uses the most frequent keywords in the text to generate a summary.

Q59: Who typically prepares an Author Abstract?

- A. The document's author
- B. A panel of subject experts
- C. Professional abstractors
- D. A computer program

Answer: A. The document's author
Explanation: An Author Abstract is prepared by the

author of the document themselves and is often used in journals and abstracting services.

Q60: What distinguishes a Subject-Specialist-Prepared Abstract from a Professional-Abstract?

- A. Subject-Specialist-Prepared Abstracts are created by experts in specific fields, while Professional-Abstracts are created by experienced abstractors regardless of specialization
- B. Subject-Specialist-Prepared Abstracts are less detailed than Professional-Abstracts
- C. Professional-Abstracts are generally prepared by the document's author
- D. Subject-Specialist-Prepared Abstracts do not include methodology or results

Answer: A. Subject-Specialist-Prepared Abstracts are created by experts in specific fields, while Professional-Abstracts are created by experienced abstractors regardless of specialization

Explanation: Subject-Specialist-Prepared Abstracts are authored by experts in relevant fields, whereas Professional-Abstracts are prepared by abstractors with extensive experience, regardless of their specialization.

Q61: What is a Digest Service?

- A. A service that provides brief summaries of articles
- B. A service that condenses and compiles information from books, essays, or articles
- C. A service that creates full-length articles from book summaries
- D. A service that translates documents into different languages

Answer: B. A service that condenses and compiles information from books, essays, or articles

Explanation: A Digest Service involves creating condensed versions of content from various sources, such as books or articles, to provide an overview of the material. Examples include Reader's Digest and ERIC Digest.

Q62: Which of the following best describes a Single-source Digest?

- A. A digest that uses information from multiple books and articles
- B. A digest that provides an overview of a single book, essay, or article
- C. A digest that includes graphics and tables from different sources
- D. A digest that is prepared on demand by a library

Answer: B. A digest that provides an overview of a single book, essay, or article

Explanation: A Single-source Digest is based on a single document, such as a book or article, and provides a condensed version of that specific source.

Q63: What component of a digest allows for flexibility in title changes?

- A. Abstract
- B. Body of the Text
- C. Title
- D. References

Answer: C. Title

Explanation: The title of a digest can be changed from the original document, especially in multiple-source digests or when the digest is tailored for a different audience.

Q64: In a multiple-source digest, who is typically credited as the author?

- A. The original authors of the sources used
- B. The compiler or writer of the digest
- C. The editor of the original sources
- D. The publisher of the digest

Answer: B. The compiler or writer of the digest

Explanation: In a multiple-source digest, the writer or compiler of the digest is credited as the author, rather than the authors of the original sources.

Q65: Which component of a digest may include sections with headings like “Therapy starts” or “Waiting for help”?

- A. Title
- B. Abstract
- C. Body of the Text
- D. Keywords

Answer: C. Body of the Text

Explanation: The Body of the Text in a digest includes sections with headings that organize the content and make it easier to navigate.

Q66: What additional elements might be included in a technical digest?

- A. Only text summaries
- B. Graphics like tables, charts, and diagrams
- C. Personal opinions of the compiler
- D. Long essays and in-depth articles

Answer: B. Graphics like tables, charts, and diagrams

Explanation: Technical digests may include graphics such as tables, charts, and diagrams to complement the text and provide a clearer understanding of the technical content.

Q67: When is a ‘Conclusion’ typically included in a digest?

- A. Always, regardless of the content
- B. Only in single-source digests
- C. Depending on the need and purpose of the digest
- D. In every digest, to summarize the key points

Answer: C. Depending on the need and purpose of the digest

Explanation: A ‘Conclusion’ is included in a digest based on the specific requirements and objectives of the digest and is not a mandatory component for all digests.

Q68: What is a Newspaper Clipping Service?

- A. A service that provides full copies of newspapers
- B. A service that collects and delivers specific newspaper articles or items based on customer requests
- C. A service that translates newspapers into different languages
- D. A service that publishes newspapers

Answer: B. A service that collects and delivers specific newspaper articles or items based on customer requests

Explanation: A Newspaper Clipping Service gathers and provides specific news items, articles, or other relevant content from newspapers according to customer requests.

Q69: Which type of newspaper clipping service focuses on providing information related to a particular person?

- A. Institution-oriented Service
- B. Government-oriented Service
- C. Subject-oriented Service
- D. Person-oriented Service

Answer: D. Person-oriented Service

Explanation: Person-oriented Service collects and delivers news items, letters, articles, and other relevant content related to a specific individual.

Q70: What type of newspaper clipping service would be used by a university to collect all media coverage of its events?

- A. Subject-oriented Service
- B. Government-oriented Service
- C. Person-oriented Service
- D. Institution-oriented Service

Answer: D. Institution-oriented Service

Explanation: Institution-oriented Service focuses on collecting news related to a specific institution, such as a university, including coverage of events and activities organized by the institution.

Q71: What is a common feature of Government-oriented Newspaper Clipping Services?

- A. They provide clippings only on weekends
- B. They are typically provided free of charge by libraries
- C. They deliver clippings before office hours for prompt access by government officials
- D. They include clippings from international newspapers only

Answer: C. They deliver clippings before office hours for prompt access by government officials

Explanation: Government-oriented services often ensure that clippings are delivered before office hours to allow government officials to access them as soon as they arrive at the office.

Q72: Which type of newspaper clipping service would be most suitable for a professor researching political situations in Southeast Asia?

- A. Person-oriented Service
- B. Government-oriented Service
- C. Subject-oriented Service
- D. Institution-oriented Service

Answer: C. Subject-oriented Service

Explanation: Subject-oriented Service focuses on providing news related to a specific topic or subject area, such as political situations in a particular region.

Q73: What is a key difference between person-oriented and institution-oriented newspaper clipping services?

- A. Person-oriented services focus on individuals, while institution-oriented services focus on organizations or institutions
- B. Person-oriented services are provided free of charge, while institution-oriented services are paid
- C. Person-oriented services only provide news from local newspapers, while institution-oriented services cover international newspapers

D. Person-oriented services include only articles, while institution-oriented services include books and journals

Answer: A. Person-oriented services focus on individuals, while institution-oriented services focus on organizations or institutions

Explanation: Person-oriented Services track news related to individuals, while Institution-oriented Services track news related to organizations or institutions.

Q74: What is the main purpose of a Referral Centre as established by the National Referral Centre for Science and Technology?

- A.** To supply scientific and technical documents
- B.** To provide comprehensive, coordinated access to scientific and technical information resources
- C.** To conduct scientific research
- D.** To publish scientific journals

Answer: B. To provide comprehensive, coordinated access to scientific and technical information resources

Explanation: The National Referral Centre was designed to act as a clearing house to provide coordinated access to the nation's resources of scientific and technical information.

Q75: Which of the following is NOT a responsibility of the National Referral Centre?

- A.** Identifying significant information resources in science and technology
- B.** Acquiring and cataloguing data on information resources
- C.** Providing direct documents to users
- D.** Publishing directories and guides in selected subject fields

Answer: C. Providing direct documents to users

Explanation: The National Referral Centre focuses on directing users to resources and providing guidance but does not supply documents directly.

Q76: What does a Referral Centre do?

- A.** Supplies documents to information seekers
- B.** Directs researchers to information and appropriate sources without supplying documents
- C.** Conducts in-depth research on behalf of users
- D.** Publishes scientific research

Answer: B. Directs researchers to information and appropriate sources without supplying documents

Explanation: A Referral Centre directs researchers to external agencies or experts where they can obtain the needed information but does not provide documents itself.

Q77: How did the Indian National Scientific Documentation Centre (INSDOC), now NISCAIR, contribute to scientific documentation in India?

- A.** By compiling a union catalogue of scientific serials
- B.** By providing direct research services
- C.** By publishing scientific journals
- D.** By conducting scientific experiments

Answer: A. By compiling a union catalogue of scientific serials

Explanation: NISCAIR compiled the National Union Catalogue of Scientific Serials in India (NUCSSI), recording holdings data of scientific serials held in libraries across India.

Q78: What type of information does the National Union Catalogue of Scientific Serials in India (NUCSSI) include?

- A.** Scientific research papers
- B.** Holdings data of journal titles
- C.** Bibliographies of scientific books
- D.** Directories of research institutions

Answer: B. Holdings data of journal titles

Explanation: NUCSSI includes holdings data of journal titles from various libraries in India.

Q79: Which type of catalogues does the National Social Science Documentation Centre (NASSDOC) produce?

- A. Union catalogues of scientific books
- B. Union catalogues of periodicals and serials
- C. Bibliographies of social science research
- D. Directories of academic institutions

Answer: B. Union catalogues of periodicals and serials

Explanation: NASSDOC produces union catalogues devoted to periodicals and serials, including bulletins, journals, newspapers, and annual reports.

Q80: What is the primary purpose of the National Union Catalog Pre-1956 Imprints?

- A. To list books published after 1956
- B. To provide a comprehensive list of books published before 1956, with library holdings
- C. To catalog non-book materials
- D. To include recent publications from around the world

Answer: B. To provide a comprehensive list of books published before 1956, with library holdings

Explanation: The National Union Catalog Pre-1956 Imprints lists books published before 1956, including information on which libraries hold these books.

Q81: How many volumes does the National Union Catalog Pre-1956 Imprints consist of?

- A. 125 volumes
- B. 754 volumes
- C. 528,000 volumes
- D. 10 volumes

Answer: B. 754 volumes

Explanation: The National Union Catalog Pre-1956 Imprints comprises 754 volumes.

Q82: What does the National Union Catalog Pre-1956 Imprints include?

- A. Only rare book titles from North America
- B. Main entries of books and symbols of libraries holding these books
- C. Only books published in the United States
- D. Cataloging of current magazines and journals

Answer: B. Main entries of books and symbols of libraries holding these books

Explanation: The catalogue provides the main entry of each book along with the symbol of libraries that have the book.

Q83: What type of materials does the National Union Catalogue of Non-book Materials focus on?

- A. Books and periodicals
- B. Audio-visual materials
- C. Non-book materials
- D. Manuscript collections

Answer: C. non-book materials

Explanation: The National Union Catalogue of Non-book Materials lists non-book materials with their locations.

Q84: Which publication provides a union catalogue of audio-visual materials?

- A. National Union Catalogue Pre-1956 Imprints
- B. National Union Catalogue of Manuscript Collections
- C. National Union Catalogue of Audio-Visual Materials
- D. National Union Catalogue of Early Printed Books

Answer: C. National Union Catalogue of Audio-Visual Materials

Explanation: The National Union Catalogue of Audio-Visual Materials is specifically focused on cataloging audio-visual materials.

Q85: What is unique about the National Union Catalog of Incunabula and Early Printed Books in India?

- A. It focuses on books published after 1956
- B. It catalogs books from India published before 1956
- C. It includes early printed books from outside India
- D. It is available in digital format only

Answer: B. It catalogs books from India published before 1956

Explanation: The National Union Catalog of Incunabula and Early Printed Books in India lists early printed books from India.

Q86: How often are supplements issued for the National Union Catalog Pre-1956 Imprints to keep it updated?

- A. Annually
- B. Biennially
- C. Every 10 years
- D. Every 5 years

Answer: C. Every 10 years

Explanation: Supplements for the National Union Catalog Pre-1956 Imprints are issued every 10 years to keep the catalog updated.

Q87: What does DELNET's Union Catalogue of Books include?

- A. Only books published after 2000
- B. Online union catalogue of books with bibliographic records searchable by various criteria
- C. CD-ROM holdings data
- D. Union list of current periodicals

Answer: B. Online union catalogue of books with bibliographic records searchable by various criteria

Explanation: The Union Catalogue of Books in DELNET includes bibliographic records searchable by author, title, subject, and other criteria.

Q88: How many bibliographic records are available in DELNET's Union Catalogue of Books?

- A. 33,916
- B. 20,235
- C. 48,621
- D. 1,11,16,937

Answer: D. 1,11,16,937

Explanation: The Union Catalogue of Books has 1,11,16,937 bibliographic records (According to the IGNOU books)

Q89: What does the DELNET Union List of Current Periodicals cover?

- A. Books and theses
- B. Current periodicals in science and technology, social sciences, and humanities
- C. CD-ROM holdings
- D. Historical manuscripts

Answer: B. Current periodicals in science and technology, social sciences, and humanities

Explanation: The Union List of Current Periodicals covers periodicals in various fields such as science and technology, social sciences, and humanities.

Q90: How often is the DELNET Union List of Current Periodicals updated?

- A. Monthly
- B. Quarterly
- C. Annually
- D. Every 5 years

Answer: C. Annually

Explanation: The Union List of Current Periodicals is updated annually with new titles or deletions of old titles. (According to the IGNOU books)

Q91: What does the DELNET Union Catalogue of Periodicals include?

- A. Bibliographic records of current books
- B. Full holdings data of periodicals from libraries
- C. Data of CD-ROM holdings
- D. Theses and dissertations

Answer: B. Full holdings data of periodicals from libraries

Explanation: The Union Catalogue of Periodicals contains full holdings data from participating libraries.

Q92: What is the primary content of DELNET's CD-ROM Database?

- A. Books and periodicals
- B. Data of CD-ROM holdings from member libraries
- C. Theses and dissertations
- D. Union catalogues

Answer: B. Data of CD-ROM holdings from member libraries

Explanation: The CD-ROM Database contains records of CD-ROM holdings from member libraries.

Q93: What is the focus of the DELNET Database of Theses and Dissertations?

- A. Books and periodicals
- B. Data of theses and dissertations submitted to Indian universities
- C. CD-ROM holdings
- D. Historical manuscripts

Answer: B. Data of theses and dissertations submitted to Indian universities

Explanation: The Database of Theses and Dissertations focuses on data related to theses and dissertations from Indian universities.

Q94: What is the main purpose of IndCat, the online union catalogue?

- A. To catalog non-book materials
- B. To provide bibliographic information from university libraries in India
- C. To list CD-ROM holdings
- D. To track current periodicals

Answer: B. To provide bibliographic information from university libraries in India

Explanation: IndCat provides bibliographic information from books, theses, and journals available in Indian university libraries.

Q95: How is a library defined?

- A. An organization that selects, acquires, and retrieves specific information in response to requests
- B. A collection of books and similar material organized and administered for reading, reference, and study
- C. An organization that evaluates and filters technical information into summaries and reports
- D. A center that analyzes and repackages published and unpublished information

Answer: B. A collection of books and similar material organized and administered for reading, reference, and study

Explanation: A library is defined as a collection of books and similar materials organized for reading, reference, and study.

Q96: What distinguishes an Information Centre from a library?

- A. Information Centres are focused on technical and scientific research
- B. Information Centres provide a broader range of information services, including indexing and abstracting
- C. Information Centres only acquire and store books
- D. Information Centres do not respond to user requests

Answer: B. Information Centres provide a broader range of information services, including indexing and abstracting

Explanation: Information Centres select, acquire, store, and retrieve specific information, and provide additional services such as announcing, abstracting, and indexing.

Q97: What is the main function of an Information Analysis Centre (IAC)?

- A. To catalog books and periodicals
- B. To collect and evaluate technical information, producing summaries and state-of-the-art reports
- C. To provide general reading materials for public libraries
- D. To archive non-book materials

Answer: B. To collect and evaluate technical information, producing summaries and state-of-the-art reports

Explanation: An Information Analysis Centre focuses on collecting and evaluating technical information and producing condensed data, summaries, and state-of-the-art reports.

Q98: What does the process of indexing in information analysis involve?

- A. Content analysis
- B. Subject analysis
- C. Critical evaluation
- D. Creation of new publications

Answer: B. Subject analysis

Explanation: Indexing involves subject analysis, which categorizes information based on its subject matter.

Q99: What type of information is included in an Information Analysis Centre's outputs?

- A. Only published literature
- B. Trip reports and informal communications

- C. Only official documents
- D. Only books and periodicals

Answer: B. Trip reports and informal communications

Explanation: Information Analysis Centres include both published literature and informal communications like trip reports and expert consultations in their outputs.

Q100: What is the primary role of the Carbon Dioxide Information Analysis Centre (CDIAC)?

- A. To manage climate change data and information
- B. To provide public information
- C. To archive historical documents
- D. To catalog books and periodicals

Answer: A. To manage climate change data and information

Explanation: CDIAC is focused on climate change data, including atmospheric concentrations of gases and the role of the biosphere and oceans.

Q101: Which of the following is NOT a DoD Information Analysis Centre?

- A. AMMTIAC
- B. CBRNIAC
- C. NIDAC
- D. CPIAC

Answer: C. NIDAC

Explanation: NIDAC is not listed among the DoD Information Analysis Centre's, which include AMMTIAC, CBRNIAC, CPIAC, and others.

Q102: What is the role of Defence Technical Information Centre (DTIC)?

- A. To provide technical information and support to the Department of Defense
- B. To manage environmental data
- C. To catalog non-book materials
- D. To provide public library services

Answer: A. To provide technical information and support to the Department of Defense

Explanation: DTIC serves as the premier provider of technical information and support for the Department of Defense.

Q103: What is the primary focus of The Energy and Resources Institute (TERI)?

A. General public information on environmental issues

B. Information analysis services primarily in the field of energy for its research staff

C. Economic analysis of various sectors

D. Defense and security research

Answer: B. Information analysis services primarily in the field of energy for its research staff

Explanation: TERI, formerly Tata Energy Research Institute, provides information analysis services specifically in the field of energy for its research staff.

Q104: What type of information analysis services does the Centre for Monitoring Indian Economy (CMIE) offer?

A. Environmental analysis

B. Defense and security research

C. Industry and economy intelligence

D. General public information

Answer: C. Industry and economy intelligence

Explanation: CMIE provides information analysis services related to industry and economic intelligence.

Q105: What is the mission of the Institute for Defence Studies and Analysis (IDSA)?

A. To provide general public information on various subjects

B. To promote national and international security through research and dissemination of knowledge on defense and security

C. To focus on environmental and energy-related issues

D. To offer economic analysis services

Answer: B. To promote national and international security through research and dissemination of knowledge on defense and security

Explanation: IDSA aims to promote security through research and dissemination of knowledge on defense and security-related issues.

Q106: What types of publications does IDSA produce?

A. Environmental reports and energy analysis

B. General public information materials

C. Policy Briefs, Issue Briefs, Special Papers, and News Digests

D. Economic sector analysis reports

Answer: C. Policy Briefs, Issue Briefs, Special Papers, and News Digests

Explanation: IDSA publishes various types of briefs, papers, and news digests to provide analysis and recommendations on defense and security issues.

Q107: Which of the following is NOT a publication produced by IDSA?

A. Strategic Digests

B. POK News Digests

C. Chemical and Biological News Digests

D. Industry Analysis Service Reports

Answer: D. Industry Analysis Service Reports

Explanation: IDSA does not produce Industry Analysis Service Reports; it focuses on defense and security-related publications such as Strategic Digests and News Digests.

Q108: What are some major types of information consolidation products?

A. Reviews, reports, data, databases, technical writings, handbooks, critical studies, requests

B. News articles, blogs, opinion pieces, advertisements

C. Fiction novels, biographies, memoirs

D. Instructional manuals, user guides, promotional brochures

Answer: A. Reviews, reports, data, databases, technical writings, handbooks, critical studies, requests

Explanation: Major types of information consolidation products include reviews, reports, data, databases, technical writings, handbooks, critical studies, and requests.

Q109: Which type of information consolidation product is described as having the highest level of intellectual re-processing?

A. Technical writings

B. Handbooks

C. Reviews

D. Statistical reviews

Answer: C. Reviews

Explanation: Reviews are considered to have the highest level of intellectual re-processing of information, as they involve critical analysis and synthesis by subject specialists.

Q110: What is the primary purpose of periodic reviews?

A. To provide an overview of a subject area with extensive critical evaluation

B. To inform readers of current developments in a limited subject area

C. To offer detailed analysis and synthesis of theories and concepts

D. To discuss a subject broadly and interpretively without covering all literature

Answer: B. To inform readers of current developments in a limited subject area

Explanation: Periodic reviews aim to inform

readers of current developments in a specific subject area, with little or no critical evaluation.

Q111: How does an occasional review differ from a periodic review?

A. An occasional review presents findings with no analysis, while a periodic review includes extensive analysis

B. An occasional review is selective and critical, while a periodic review provides an overview of current developments

C. An occasional review covers all literature within a defined period, while a periodic review is broad and interpretive

D. An occasional review is a one-time publication, while a periodic review is published at regular intervals

Answer: B. An occasional review is selective and critical, while a periodic review provides an overview of current developments

Explanation: Occasional reviews are more selective and critical, discussing subjects broadly, whereas periodic reviews focus on informing readers about current developments with less critical evaluation.

Q112: What type of review is described as typically being book-length and dealing with concepts or theories?

A. Bibliographic review

B. Instructional review

C. Analytical or constructive review

D. Periodic review

Answer: C. Analytical or constructive review

Explanation: Analytical or constructive reviews are typically book-length and deal with concepts or theories, often addressing specific needs or clarifying relationships between fields.

Q113: According to Saracevic (1986), which type of review emphasizes the literature-oriented or bibliographic approach?

- A. Instructional review
- B. Analytical review
- C. Bibliographic review
- D. Periodic review

Answer: C. Bibliographic review

Explanation: Bibliographic reviews emphasize the literature-oriented or bibliographic approach, evaluating contributions within a defined period.

Q114: What distinguishes instructional reviews from bibliographic reviews?

- A. Instructional reviews focus on general subject overviews, while bibliographic reviews focus on specific periods
- B. Instructional reviews have a subject-oriented approach to solving technical problems, while bibliographic reviews are literature-oriented
- C. Instructional reviews are less critical and more general, while bibliographic reviews are highly detailed and critical
- D. Instructional reviews cover all literature within a defined period, while bibliographic reviews are selective

Answer: B. Instructional reviews have a subject-oriented approach to solving technical problems, while bibliographic reviews are literature-oriented

Explanation: Instructional reviews focus on specific scientific or technical problems and their solutions, whereas bibliographic reviews emphasize evaluating literature contributions.

Q115: What are the two main types of functions and uses of reviews?

- A. Historical and Contemporary
- B. Technical and Educational
- C. Bibliographic and Analytical
- D. Primary and Secondary

Answer: A. Historical and Contemporary

Explanation: Reviews have two main types of functions and uses: Historical (fundamental to the development of a subject) and Contemporary (beneficial to individual users).

Q116: Which of the following is a historical function of reviews?

- A. Informed notification of the published literature
- B. Current awareness of related fields
- C. The peer evaluation of published literature
- D. Initial orientation in a new field

Answer: C. The peer evaluation of published literature

Explanation: Historical functions include the peer evaluation of published literature, which involves judging what is worth preserving in a body of work.

Q117: What does the historical function of "collation of information from different sources" achieve?

- A. Provides feedback on a researcher's own published works
- B. Helps individuals to keep abreast of advances in adjacent fields
- C. Acts as a unifying process and provides a conceptual framework
- D. Enables individuals to concentrate on worthwhile papers

Answer: C. Acts as a unifying process and provides a conceptual framework

Explanation: The collation of information from different sources serves as a unifying process and offers a conceptual framework for viewing individual works in perspective.

Q118: Which contemporary function of reviews helps individuals stay updated on advances in related fields?

- A. Current awareness of related fields
- B. Searching for alternative techniques
- C. Initial orientation in a new field
- D. Teaching aids

Answer: A. Current awareness of related fields

Explanation: The function of current awareness of related fields helps individuals stay updated on advancements in adjacent areas.

Q119: How does the contemporary function of "back-up for other literature searching" assist users?

- A. By providing basic information for new subjects
- B. By helping resolve methodological problems
- C. By serving as a starting point for searching more current materials
- D. By supplementing or replacing textbooks

Answer: C. By serving as a starting point for searching more current materials

Explanation: Back-up for other literature searching serves as an initial point for finding more recent materials not yet covered in reviews.

Q120: What is the contemporary function of reviews that provides suggestions and ideas for further work?

- A. Feedback
- B. Inspiration
- C. Teaching aids
- D. Initial orientation

Answer: B. Inspiration

Explanation: Inspiration as a function of reviews provides suggestions and ideas for further research and stimulates putting research into practice.

Q121: Which historical function of reviews involves replacing scattered documents with a single comprehensive one?

- A. The replacement of primary documents as the written record
- B. The identification of emerging specialities
- C. The direction of research and work
- D. The compaction of existing knowledge

Answer: A. The replacement of primary documents as the written record

Explanation: This function replaces many scattered documents with one comprehensive document.

Q122: How can reviews be specially structured to enhance their usefulness?

- A. By focusing only on theoretical concepts
- B. By emphasizing certain functions and encouraging specific uses
- C. By limiting the scope to only recent publications
- D. By presenting only descriptive summaries

Answer: B. By emphasizing certain functions and encouraging specific uses

Explanation: Reviews can be specially structured to emphasize functions and encourage specific uses, enhancing their usefulness to different types of users.

Q123: What does the criterion of "completeness" in evaluating a review refer to?

- A. The degree of insight shown
- B. The thoroughness of analysis
- C. The direction and purpose of the review
- D. The coverage of subject and literature

Answer: D. The coverage of subject and literature

Explanation: Completeness refers to how well both the subject and the literature on the subject are covered in the review.

Q124: In the context of evaluating a review, what does "perspective" assess?

- A. The degree of collation of information
- B. The thoroughness of analysis
- C. The direction, purpose, and appropriateness for

the subject and user group

D. The introduction of new hypotheses

Answer: C. The direction, purpose, and appropriateness for the subject and user group

Explanation: Perspective assesses the review's direction, purpose, and how appropriate it is for the given subject and user group.

Q125: What does the criterion of "analysis" evaluate in a review?

A. The identification of emerging specialties

B. The thoroughness, depth, and breadth of analysis

C. The degree of compactness of the information

D. The utility of the review

Answer: B. The thoroughness, depth, and breadth of analysis

Explanation: Analysis refers to how thoroughly, deeply, and broadly the information is analyzed in the review.

Q126: What does "synthesis" in a review evaluation refer to?

A. The degree of insight shown

B. The extent of superseding previous information and literature

C. The identification of emerging specialties

D. The coverage of multiple functions

Answer: B. The extent of superseding previous information and literature

Explanation: Synthesis assesses the extent to which the review integrates and surpasses previous information and literature and draws on related subjects.

Q127: What does the "value-added" criterion in review evaluation involve?

A. The extent of compactness of the review

B. The identification of emerging specialties and introduction of new hypotheses

C. The thoroughness of analysis

D. The degree of perspective shown

Answer: B. The identification of emerging specialties and introduction of new hypotheses

Explanation: Value-added refers to the review's contribution to identifying new specialties, introducing new hypotheses, or suggesting future work.

Q128: How does the criterion of "utility" evaluate a review?

A. By the degree of compactness of the information

B. By the extent to which the review serves multiple functions

C. By the thoroughness and depth of analysis

D. By the degree of insight shown

Answer: B. By the extent to which the review serves multiple functions

Explanation: Utility assesses how well the review serves various functions rather than just one or two.

Q129: What are Annual Reviews known for?

A. Being critical or state-of-the-art reviews published annually in book form

B. Providing tutorial reviews generally meant for students

C. Containing popular review articles in simple language

D. Being irregular series of long treatises in a particular field

Answer: A. Being critical or state-of-the-art reviews published annually in book form

Explanation: Annual Reviews are critical or state-of-the-art reviews published annually in book form on broader subjects, consisting of review articles on sub-disciplines written by subject experts.

Q130: What distinguishes Advances Type and Progress Type reviews?

- A. They are published less frequently, such as once a year or every two to three years
- B. They contain popular review articles in simple language
- C. They are dedicated to publishing critical reviews exclusively
- D. They are tutorial reviews meant for students and teachers

Answer: A. They are published less frequently, such as once a year or every two to three years

Explanation: Advances Type and Progress Type reviews are critical and state-of-the-art reviews published less frequently compared to annual reviews.

Q131: Which type of review is Chemical Reviews an example of?

- A. Journal Type
- B. Annual Reviews
- C. Popular Journal
- D. Essay Type

Answer: A. Journal Type

Explanation: Chemical Reviews is an example of a journal-type review, specifically a scholarly periodical devoted exclusively to critical reviews.

Q132: What characterizes a Popular Journal review?

- A. It contains critical reviews published annually
- B. It includes popular review articles written in simple language
- C. It is a series of long treatises in a particular field
- D. It provides a comprehensive integrated summary of present knowledge

Answer: B. It includes popular review articles written in simple language

Explanation: Popular Journal reviews contain review articles written in simple language for educated individuals who may not have specialized knowledge in the subject area.

Q133: What are Essay Type reviews generally meant for?

- A. Subject specialists
- B. General public
- C. Students, teachers, and lecturers
- D. Research scientists

Answer: C. Students, teachers, and lecturers

Explanation: Essay Type reviews are tutorial reviews meant for students, teachers, and lecturers rather than subject specialists.

Q134: What defines Monograph Series or Treatise Type reviews?

- A. They are irregular series of long treatises often forming definitive works
- B. They are state-of-the-art reviews published annually
- C. They contain popular review articles in simple language
- D. They provide basic didactic and bibliographic information

Answer: A. They are irregular series of long treatises often forming definitive works

Explanation: Monograph Series or Treatise Type reviews are long, irregular series that often form definitive works or milestones in the development of a subject.

Q135: What is the characteristic of Year Book Type reviews?

- A. They are critical reviews published annually
- B. They are comprehensive summaries of present knowledge
- C. They are state-of-the-art reviews generally published in the medical sciences
- D. They provide tutorial information for students and teachers

Answer: C. They are state-of-the-art reviews generally published in the medical sciences

Explanation: Yearbook Type reviews are state-of-the-art reviews published in fields such as medical sciences, like the Yearbook of Diagnostic Radiology.

Q136: How are state-of-the-art reports defined according to Saracevic?

- A.** As reviews concentrating on the most up-to-date information and literature in a given subject or topic
- B.** As comprehensive summaries of historical data in a subject
- C.** As instructional reviews meant for students and teachers
- D.** As popular reviews written in simple language for general readers

Answer: A. As reviews concentrating on the most up-to-date information and literature in a given subject or topic

Explanation: Saracevic defines state-of-the-art reports as reviews that focus on the most current information and literature on a given subject or topic.

Q137: What is the primary purpose of state-of-the-art reports?

- A.** To provide historical data and comprehensive overviews
- B.** To describe a very recent situation and serve as a current awareness tool
- C.** To offer general information suitable for the general public
- D.** To provide long-term analyses and summaries of technological advancements

Answer: B. To describe a very recent situation and serve as a current awareness tool

Explanation: The primary purpose of state-of-the-art reports is to provide a timely description of recent developments, serving as a tool for current awareness.

Q138: In which areas are state-of-the-art reports mostly used?

- A.** Literature and education
- B.** Social sciences and humanities
- C.** Technology, business, and commerce
- D.** General public interest and popular science

Answer: C. Technology, business, and commerce

Explanation: State-of-the-art reports are primarily used in technological topics, business, and commerce.

Q139: What do state-of-the-art reports on technology typically focus on?

- A.** Historical development and background information
- B.** Market trends and financial aspects
- C.** Advances, characteristics, and utilizations of technological products or processes
- D.** General summaries of scientific literature

Answer: C. Advances, characteristics, and utilizations of technological products or processes

Explanation: These reports summarize, compare, and evaluate advancements and characteristics of technology or technological products.

Q140: What aspects do market reports summarize?

- A.** The state of an industry or market, including financial strength, economics, and growth
- B.** The detailed technical specifications of technological products
- C.** Historical trends and long-term forecasts
- D.** General demographic information

Answer: A. The state of an industry or market, including financial strength, economics, and growth

Explanation: Market reports summarize various aspects of an industry or market, including its financial strength, growth, and trends.

Q141: What do statistical reviews typically present?

- A. Historical data and long-term analyses
- B. Statistical correlations in technical, market, demographic, and scientific areas
- C. Instructional reviews for educational purposes
- D. General summaries of market trends and business opportunities

Answer: B. Statistical correlations in technical, market, demographic, and scientific areas

Explanation: Statistical reviews present critically evaluated statistical correlations across various technical and scientific fields to show trends and cross-dependence.

Q142: What distinguishes handbooks from other types of reviews?

- A. Handbooks are comprehensive and meant to be read cover-to-cover
- B. Handbooks concentrate on critical data and guidelines for procedures, techniques, and standards
- C. Handbooks focus on historical development and background information
- D. Handbooks are written primarily for general public interest

Answer: B. Handbooks concentrate on critical data and guidelines for procedures, techniques, and standards

Explanation: Handbooks are designed as ready reference books that focus on critical data and guidelines, rather than being read in a continuous manner.

Q143: What is a primary feature of handbooks in science and technology?

- A. They provide general information about a wide range of topics
- B. They contain critical data, formulae, and guidelines for experimentation and design calculations

- C. They offer broad overviews of historical developments
- D. They focus on popular and easily understandable language for general readers

Answer: B. They contain critical data, formulae, and guidelines for experimentation and design calculations

Explanation: Handbooks in science and technology provide critical data and guidelines essential for experimentation, design calculations, and other technical purposes.

Q144: What is an example of a handbook that compiles critical data and formulae?

- A. Handbook of Rock Gardening on the Hills
- B. Laboratory Biosafety Manual
- C. CRC Handbook of Chemistry and Physics
- D. GRIHA Manuals Vol.1-5

Answer: C. CRC Handbook of Chemistry and Physics

Explanation: The CRC Handbook of Chemistry and Physics is an example of a handbook that compiles critical data and formulae used in scientific and technical contexts.

Q145: Which type of handbook contains guidelines for accepted and tested procedures?

- A. Handbooks with critical data and formulae
- B. Handbooks with descriptions and references of standards
- C. Handbooks with guidelines for procedures and processes
- D. Handbooks with general informational content

Answer: C. Handbooks with guidelines for procedures and processes

Explanation: This type of handbook provides guidelines for accepted and tested procedures, helping users with practical steps and processes.

Q146: What is a characteristic of handbooks that describe and reference standards?

- A. They provide step-by-step instructions for procedures
- B. They focus on technical and engineering aspects
- C. They incorporate required standards and aim to promote harmonization and interconnections
- D. They summarize the latest advancements in technology

Answer: C. They incorporate required standards and aim to promote harmonization and interconnections

Explanation: These handbooks contain descriptions and references to standards, aiming to promote consistency and harmonization in various processes and fields.

Q147: What is an example of a handbook that provides guidelines for procedures and processes?

- A. CRC Handbook of Thermoelectric
- B. Handbook of Rock Gardening on the Hills
- C. Chemical Reviews
- D. Treatise on Geochemistry

Answer: B. Handbook of Rock Gardening on the Hills

Explanation: The Handbook of Rock Gardening on the Hills offers guidelines and procedures for rock gardening, making it an example of a handbook focused on practical processes.

Q148: What is a key role of information specialists in the preparation of trend reports?

- A. They design and produce multimedia presentations
- B. They track subject progression and emerging trends
- C. They conduct primary research studies
- D. They provide general educational lectures on information science

Answer: B. They track subject progression and emerging trends

Explanation: Information specialists are responsible for viewing a subject in its proper context, tracking its progression, and identifying emerging trends.

Q149: Which quality is essential for information specialists preparing a trend report?

- A. Familiarity with different components of the subject
- B. Experience in graphic design
- C. Ability to conduct laboratory experiments
- D. Skills in public speaking

Answer: A. Familiarity with different components of the subject

Explanation: Information specialists must be well-acquainted with various aspects of the subject to prepare comprehensive and accurate trend reports.

Q150: According to Gopinath (1971), which plane involves integrating ideas into an organized text?

- A. Idea plane
- B. Verbal plane
- C. Notation plane
- D. Implementation plane

Answer: A. Idea plane

Explanation: The idea plane encompasses choosing a specific subject, collecting ideas, arranging them sequentially, and integrating them into an organized text.

Q151: What does the verbal plane of trend report preparation focus on?

- A. Use of expressive notations for idea representation
- B. Ensuring clarity and simplicity in language, avoiding homonyms and synonyms
- C. Arranging ideas into a logical sequence
- D. Structuring the report in a detailed format

Answer: B. Ensuring clarity and simplicity in language, avoiding homonyms and synonyms

Explanation: The verbal plane emphasizes the use of clear and effective language without ambiguities to convey ideas accurately.

Q152: Which component is NOT included in the final product of a trend report?

- A. Title page
- B. Contents page
- C. Multimedia presentation
- D. Brief informative abstract

Answer: C. Multimedia presentation

Explanation: Trend reports typically include a title page, contents page, brief abstract, index, and appendix, but do not generally include multimedia presentations.

Q153: What is the purpose of the notation plane in the preparation of trend reports?

- A. To compile and organize information into a text
- B. To use expressive notations for representing the unity of ideas and structuring the text
- C. To ensure language clarity and avoid ambiguities
- D. To establish rapport with specialists

Answer: B. To use expressive notations for representing the unity of ideas and structuring the text

Explanation: The notation plane involves using notations to represent the level of unity of ideas and structuring the text as planned in the idea plane.

Q154: What is the primary definition of a technical digest?

- A. A detailed academic journal article
- B. A short report providing the key points of a larger document
- C. A comprehensive database of technical manuals
- D. An extensive textbook on a specific subject

Answer: B. A short report providing the key points of a larger document

Explanation: A technical digest is a concise report that summarizes the most important parts of a larger piece of writing, aimed at providing quick reference.

Q155: What is a key objective of technical digests in industry settings?

- A. To offer extensive theoretical research
- B. To keep workers updated on developments and technical know-how
- C. To replace traditional textbooks
- D. To provide historical background on technological advancements

Answer: B. To keep workers updated on developments and technical know-how

Explanation: Technical digests aim to keep workers informed about recent developments and technical knowledge relevant to their fields.

Q156: According to Guha (1983), what is a primary function of a technical digest?

- A. To provide detailed theoretical analysis
- B. To serve as a complete substitute for the original document
- C. To offer extensive case studies
- D. To present new research findings in full

Answer: B. To serve as a complete substitute for the original document

Explanation: Guha describes a technical digest as a fuller representation of a document that can act as a complete substitute for the original, tailored to specific user needs.

Q157: Which of the following is NOT a typical objective of technical digests?

- A. Providing timely and reliable information
- B. Disseminating the latest technical know-how

- C. Serving as an educational textbook
- D. Facilitating communication between research and production centres

Answer: C. Serving as an educational textbook

Explanation: Technical digests are focused on providing concise, up-to-date information and facilitating communication between research and production, rather than serving as educational textbooks.

Q158: How are technical digests intended to benefit workers and operators?

- A. By offering comprehensive academic analyses
- B. By helping solve technical problems and modernize methods
- C. By providing extensive historical context
- D. By presenting detailed case studies

Answer: B. By helping solve technical problems and modernize methods

Explanation: Technical digests are designed to assist workers in addressing day-to-day technical issues, stimulating modernization, and preparing for mechanization.

Q159: Which of the following best describes the purpose of a technical digest?

- A. To provide an exhaustive review of a field
- B. To offer a summarized and systematically arranged body of information
- C. To replace traditional academic papers
- D. To compile extensive literature reviews

Answer: B. To offer a summarized and systematically arranged body of information

Explanation: A technical digest provides a condensed, organized summary of information from various sources for quick reference.

Q160: What is the primary function of Document Delivery Service (DDS)?

- A. To provide real-time updates on new publications
- B. To supply documents, either in original or copy, to the user on demand
- C. To create and publish new documents
- D. To offer training on information retrieval

Answer: B. To supply documents, either in original or copy, to the user on demand

Explanation: DDS focuses on delivering documents in print or digital form as requested by users.

Q161: According to the Online Dictionary of Library and Information Science, how is Document Delivery Service defined?

- A. Provision of documents in hardcopy, microform, or digital format, usually for a fixed fee upon request
- B. Collection and archiving of documents for future reference
- C. Digital conversion of printed materials
- D. Creating new documents based on user requests

Answer: A. Provision of documents in hardcopy, microform, or digital format, usually for a fixed fee upon request

Explanation: DDS is defined as providing documents in various formats for a fee upon request.

Q162: How does Document Delivery Service (DDS) add value to other information services like CAS or literature search services?

- A. By creating new documents
- B. By supplying the actual documents located through these services
- C. By training users in information retrieval
- D. By summarizing documents for easy understanding

Answer: B. By supplying the actual documents located through these services

Explanation: DDS complements other services by actually providing the documents that users are

directed to by services such as CAS or literature searches.

Q163: What are the four basic national document delivery models suggested by Maurice B. Line in 1980?

- A. Centralized shared service, regional system, Unplanned decentralization, Planned decentralization
- B. Centralized collection, Concentration on a few libraries, Planned decentralization, Unplanned decentralization
- C. National lending center, Separate networks, Central lending collection, Unlinked decentralization
- D. Central shared service, Decentralized planned provision, Network of interlinked networks, regionally based system

Answer: B. Centralized collection, Concentration on a few libraries, Planned decentralization, Unplanned decentralization

Explanation: Line suggested these four models to structure document delivery services.

Q164: According to Vicker and Line in 1984, which of the following is NOT one of the six types of document delivery models?

- A. Dedicated centralized service
- B. Central shared service
- C. Decentralized planned provision, supply, and retention
- D. National lending center

Answer: D. National lending center

Explanation: The six models described by Vicker and Line do not include a "National lending center."

Q165: What are the six composite document delivery models suggested by Hope E.A. Clement in 1988?

- A. Centralized collection, Shared service, Regional system, Unplanned decentralization
- B. Central lending collection, Network of interlinked networks, Unlinked decentralization, Planned decentralization
- C. Totally centralized national lending collection, Central lending collection with backup libraries, National lending center, Network of interlinked networks, Separate networks, Unlinked and total decentralization
- D. Dedicated centralized service, Concentration on a few libraries, Decentralized planned provision, Central shared service

Answer: C. Totally centralized national lending collection, Central lending collection with backup libraries, National lending center, Network of interlinked networks, Separate networks, Unlinked and total decentralization

Explanation: Clement proposed these six composite models for document delivery systems.

Q166: What are the three main factors that determine the efficiency of Document Delivery Service (DDS)?

- A. Speed, cost, and satisfaction level
- B. Speed, quality, and accuracy
- C. Cost, user feedback, and document availability
- D. Speed, document format, and library size

Answer: A. Speed, cost, and satisfaction level

Explanation: Efficiency of DDS is judged based on how quickly requests are fulfilled, the cost-effectiveness of the service, and the level of satisfaction among users.

Q167: What method is considered the fastest for receiving requests and delivering documents in Document Delivery Service (DDS)?

- A. Post
- B. Telephone
- C. Electronic mail
- D. Online systems and electronic document delivery

Answer: D. Online systems and electronic document delivery

Explanation: Online systems and electronic document delivery are the fastest methods for receiving requests and delivering documents.

Q168: What factors affect the speed of delivery in traditional Document Delivery Service (DDS)?

- A. Method of request and delivery
- B. Location of the document, processing time, and delivery method
- C. Cost of service and document format
- D. Library size and request volume

Answer: B. Location of the document, processing time, and delivery method

Explanation: In traditional DDS, factors such as the document's location, processing time, and delivery method impact the speed of service.

Q169: How does the cost-effectiveness of DDS vary based on the type of collection?

- A. Centralized collection is more cost-effective; decentralized collection is less cost-effective
- B. Centralized collection is less cost-effective; decentralized collection is more cost-effective
- C. Centralized and decentralized collections have equal cost-effectiveness
- D. Cost-effectiveness depends solely on the number of requests

Answer: A. Centralized collection is more cost-effective; decentralized collection is less cost-effective

Explanation: DDS is generally more cost-effective when operated from a centralized collection due to lower operational costs per request.

Q170: What is the recommended satisfaction level for a Document Delivery Service (DDS)?

- A. 75-80 percent
- B. 85-90 percent
- C. 90-95 percent
- D. 95-100 percent

Answer: C. 90-95 percent

Explanation: A satisfaction level of 90-95 percent is generally recommended and considered satisfactory for DDS.

Q171: What was the British Library Direct Service known for before it was replaced by BLDSS?

- A. Providing free access to full-text journal articles
- B. Offering online access to table of contents and 5-year journal archives
- C. Providing free bibliographic records and abstracts
- D. Facilitating electronic downloading of documents

Answer: B. Offering online access to table of contents and 5-year journal archives

Explanation: British Library Direct Service offered online access to tables of contents of highly used journals and access to 5-year-old full-text journal archives before being replaced by BLDSS.

Q172: What are the primary features of the British Library Document Supply Service (BLDSS)?

- A. Access to bibliographic records and abstracts only
- B. Keyword searching for articles and immediate download facility
- C. Free access to all journal articles
- D. Search across databases like Google Scholar and PubMed

Answer: B. Keyword searching for articles and immediate download facility

Explanation: BLDSS provides keyword searching for over 42 million articles and more than 12.5 million journal articles with immediate download facility.

Q173: What does the British Library Direct Plus service allow users to do?

- A. Search three databases simultaneously
- B. Digitize old publications of publishers
- C. Order reprints and ePrints of documents
- D. Borrow books from the library collection

Answer: A. Search three databases simultaneously

Explanation: British Library Direct Plus allows users to search three databases—British Library ETOC, Google Scholar, and PubMed—simultaneously.

Q174: What additional feature does British Library Direct Plus 2.0 offer compared to the previous service?

- A. Free access to all articles
- B. Federated search feature in partnership with TDNet
- C. Ability to order reprints and ePrints
- D. Loan services for individuals

Answer: B. Federated search feature in partnership with TDNet

Explanation: British Library Direct Plus 2.0 combines the federated search feature of TDNet with the British Library's comprehensive online collection.

Q175: What does the British Library Publishers' Digitization Service involve?

- A. Digitizing old publications of the publishers
- B. Loaning books to individuals
- C. Providing free access to theses
- D. Ordering multiple copies of documents for training purposes

Answer: A. Digitizing old publications of the publishers

Explanation: Under this service, the British Library undertakes digitization work of old publications for publishers.

Q176: Who can avail the British Library Loan Service?

- A. Individual users
- B. Commercial and non-commercial organizations
- C. Academic institutions only
- D. Library staff only

Answer: B. Commercial and non-commercial organizations

Explanation: The British Library offers loan services to both commercial and non-commercial organizations from its collection.

Q177: What is the purpose of the British Library Reprints service?

- A. Ordering original reprints and electronic copies directly from the publisher
- B. Providing access to free online theses
- C. Facilitating loan services
- D. Digitizing old publications

Answer: A. Ordering original reprints and electronic copies directly from the publisher

Explanation: The British Library Reprints service allows users to order original reprints or electronic copies of documents directly from the publisher with full copyright compliance.

Q178: What does the Electronic Theses Online Service (EThOS) offer?

- A. Free online access to U.K. theses
- B. Loan services for theses
- C. Reprints and ePrints of theses
- D. Digitization of theses

Answer: A. Free online access to U.K. theses

Explanation: EThOS provides free online access to over 300,000 U.K. theses, with full-text access available on a payment basis.

Q179: What does the Higher Education Scanning Service allow institutions to do?

- A.** Order paper-based materials for course packs in PDF version
- B.** Access full-text journal articles for free
- C.** Make use of bibliographic data for subject-specific research
- D.** Obtain physical copies of documents from archives

Answer: A. Order paper-based materials for course packs in PDF version

Explanation: The Higher Education Scanning Service allows institutions holding the CLA licence to order paper-based materials in PDF format for course packs.

Q180: What does the "Licence Our Data" service provide?

- A.** Access to physical copies of journal articles
- B.** Bibliographic data from over 200,000 journals and 5 million conference papers
- C.** Free access to all historical data archives
- D.** Custom scanning services for specific documents

Answer: B. Bibliographic data from over 200,000 journals and 5 million conference papers

Explanation: "Licence Our Data" provides access to bibliographic data from many journals and conference papers, with 12 years of archives for each journal.

Q181: What is the primary mission of the Institute for Scientific and Technical Information (INIST)?

- A.** To provide free access to all scientific and technical documents
- B.** To continue traditional documentation activities and adapt to new technologies
- C.** To offer photocopying services for all published materials
- D.** To digitize and archive historical documents

Answer: B. To continue traditional documentation activities and adapt to new

technologies

Explanation: INIST aims to continue its traditional activities of document delivery and bibliographic databases while adapting to new technological environments.

Q182: What does the CAPS service provided by NISCAIR include?

- A.** Delivery of full-text journal articles
- B.** Table of contents of selected journals and options for abstracts and photocopies
- C.** Free access to all Indian and foreign periodicals
- D.** Customized bibliographic database creation

Answer: B. Table of contents of selected journals and options for abstracts and photocopies

Explanation: CAPS provides table of contents for selected journals and allows subscribers to order abstracts and photocopies of full-text articles.

Q183: How can NISCAIR subscribers receive their journal contents under CAPS service?

- A.** Only through physical mail
- B.** Only by visiting the library in person
- C.** On paper, diskette, or through e-mail
- D.** Exclusively via online portal

Answer: C. On paper, diskette, or through e-mail

Explanation: Subscribers can receive the table of contents of journals through paper, diskette, or e-mail under the CAPS service.

Q184: What was the primary purpose of ADONIS when it was initially developed?

- A.** To offer online access to journal articles for free
- B.** To create a system for selling single articles on demand
- C.** To provide full-text articles of 850 biomedical journals for a fixed fee
- D.** To replace physical libraries with electronic document systems

Answer: B. To create a system for selling single articles on demand

Explanation: ADONIS was developed to create journal archives for selling single articles on demand and to address the issue of widespread photocopying of materials.

Q185: What was a key feature of the ADONIS system?

- A. Full-text access to e-books
- B. On-screen page browsing and printing facility
- C. Free access to all journal articles
- D. Ability to order physical copies of books

Answer: B. On-screen page browsing and printing facility

Explanation: ADONIS provided on-screen page browsing and printing facilities, along with other features for managing article retrieval.

Q186: What is WorldCat?

- A. A global network for physical book borrowing
- B. A union catalogue created and maintained by OCLC member libraries
- C. A subscription service for digital journals
- D. A repository for archival historical documents

Answer: B. A union catalogue created and maintained by OCLC member libraries

Explanation: WorldCat is a worldwide union catalogue created and maintained by OCLC member libraries, containing extensive bibliographic records and library holdings.

Q187: How does the OCLC ILL system handle borrowing and lending requests?

- A. Requests are handled manually by library staff
- B. Requests are forwarded automatically to potential lending libraries
- C. Only physical requests are accepted

D. Requests are processed only during business hours

Answer: B. Requests are forwarded automatically to potential lending libraries

Explanation: The OCLC ILL system automatically forwards borrowing requests to potential lending libraries until the request is fulfilled.

Q188: What is a key feature of OCLC ILLiad?

- A. It processes requests and tracks them through a web-based interface
- B. It provides physical access to library materials
- C. It offers free access to all bibliographic records
- D. It is used only for physical document deliveries

Answer: A. It processes requests and tracks them through a web-based interface

Explanation: OCLC ILLiad automates inter-library loan functions through a web-based interface, allowing for electronic request processing and tracking.

Q189: Who developed the OCLC ILLiad software?

- A. The Library of Congress
- B. Atlas Systems Inc.
- C. Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University
- D. The British Library

Answer: C. Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University

Explanation: The OCLC ILLiad software was developed by the inter-library loan staff of Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University and later expanded by Atlas Systems Inc.

Q190: What is the primary purpose of the DOCLINE system?

- A. To provide a document delivery service among libraries in the National Network of Libraries of Medicine (NN/LM)

- B. To offer free access to all medical journals online
- C. To replace traditional library catalogues with digital versions
- D. To manage book loans between individual users

Answer: A. To provide a document delivery service among libraries in the National Network of Libraries of Medicine (NN/LM)

Explanation: DOCLINE's main purpose is to facilitate efficient document delivery among libraries in the NN/LM network by linking library holdings and routing inter-library loan requests.

Q191: How does the DOCLINE system handle unacted-upon requests?

- A. The request is archived if not acted upon
- B. The request is automatically sent to another potential lender after three working days
- C. The request is returned to the borrower
- D. The request is deleted from the system

Answer: B. The request is automatically sent to another potential lender after three working days

Explanation: If a request is not acted upon within three working days, DOCLINE automatically forwards it to another potential lender to ensure timely processing.

Q192: Which module of DOCLINE contains information on journal holdings?

- A. Institutions
- B. SERHOLD@
- C. Requests
- D. EFTS

Answer: B. SERHOLD@

Explanation: The SERHOLD@ module in DOCLINE contains information on the journal holdings of participating libraries.

Q193: What are the four options available for creating an inter-library loan request in DOCLINE?

- A. Unique Key, PubMed, LocatorPlus, Manual
- B. Online Catalog, Library Network, Request Form, Manual
- C. Bibliographic Data, LocatorPlus, Digital Archive, Manual
- D. Systematic Search, PubMed, Library Catalogue, Manual

Answer: A. Unique Key, PubMed, LocatorPlus, Manual

Explanation: The four options for creating an inter-library loan request in DOCLINE are Unique Key, PubMed, LocatorPlus, and Manual.

Q194: How does the Electronic Fund Transfer System (EFTS) facilitate billing in the DOCLINE system?

- A. By generating paper invoices for each transaction
- B. By creating an account with the University of Connecticut Health Centre and managing online billing
- C. By requiring direct payment from borrowers to lenders
- D. By sending monthly statements to libraries for manual reconciliation

Answer: B. By creating an account with the University of Connecticut Health Centre and managing online billing

Explanation: EFTS facilitates billing by allowing libraries to create accounts with the University of Connecticut Health Centre for online billing and transaction management.

Q195: What types of materials are available through the National Library of Medicine's inter-library loan (ILL) services?

- A. Only books
- B. Only microforms
- C. Journal articles, books, audiovisuals, and microforms
- D. Only electronic journal articles

Answer: C. Journal articles, books, audiovisuals, and microforms

Explanation: The National Library of Medicine's ILL services provide access to a range of materials, including journal articles, books, audiovisuals, and microforms.

Q196: What is the Loansome Doc Ordering System used for?

- A. To order books from physical libraries
- B. To order full-text documents from MEDLINE
- C. To request inter-library loan materials from non-medical libraries
- D. To search for historical documents

Answer: B. To order full-text documents from MEDLINE

Explanation: The Loansome Doc Ordering System enables users to order full-text documents from MEDLINE through PubMed and the NLM Gateway.

Q197: What role does the National Library of Australia (NLA) play in document delivery services?

- A. It exclusively provides document delivery services from its own collection
- B. It provides inter-library loan and document delivery services from its own collection and other libraries worldwide
- C. It only offers access to international collections
- D. It only supports document delivery within Australia

Answer: B. It provides inter-library loan and document delivery services from its own collection and other libraries worldwide

Explanation: The NLA provides document delivery services from its own collection as well as access to

collections of other libraries in Australia and globally.

Q198: What is the main service provided by the Supply 1 service of the National Library of Australia?

- A. Cataloguing of new materials
- B. Obtaining copies of reports, conference papers, and journal articles
- C. Library management software support
- D. Public outreach programs

Answer: B. Obtaining copies of reports, conference papers, and journal articles

Explanation: Supply 1 service is focused on providing copies of reports, conference papers, and journal articles.

Q199: What was the purpose of the Australian Bibliographic Network (ABN) established in 1981?

- A. To share cataloguing data and document location information among Australian libraries
- B. To provide a platform for online book sales
- C. To develop a national library catalog
- D. To create a digital library of Australian historical documents

Answer: A. To share cataloguing data and document location information among Australian libraries

Explanation: The ABN was established to facilitate the sharing of cataloguing data and document location information among Australian libraries.

Q200: What software does the National Library of Australia use to transmit documents electronically?

- A. DocStore
- B. Relias

- C. Ariel
- D. VDX

Answer: C. Ariel

Explanation: The NLA uses Ariel software to transmit documents electronically.

Q201: What is the Relias Inter-library Loan Management System used for?

- A. Managing physical book loans
- B. Accepting ISO ILL requests from LADD and OCLC, and distributing requests
- C. Cataloguing new acquisitions
- D. Providing access to digital archives

Answer: B. Accepting ISO ILL requests from LADD and OCLC, and distributing requests

Explanation: Relias is used to handle ISO ILL requests and distribute them appropriately, significantly managing the ILL process.

Q202: What software supports the Libraries Australia Document Delivery (LADD) service?

- A. DocStore
- B. Relias
- C. OCLC Virtual Document eXchange (VDX)
- D. Ariel

Answer: C. OCLC Virtual Document eXchange (VDX)

Explanation: The LADD service uses OCLC Virtual Document eXchange (VDX) software for facilitating ILL and document delivery activities.

Q203: How many requests did the Libraries Australia Document Delivery (LADD) service handle during 2007-2008?

- A. Approximately 100,000 requests
- B. Approximately 320,000 requests
- C. Approximately 500,000 requests
- D. Approximately 200,000 requests

Answer: B. Approximately 320,000 requests

Explanation: The LADD service handled about 320,000 requests during 2007-2008.

Q204: When was the Copies Direct Service of the National Library of Australia introduced?

- A. 1995
- B. 2001
- C. 2005
- D. 2010

Answer: B. 2001

Explanation: The Copies Direct Service was introduced in 2001, centralizing the library's copy requesting services.

Q205: How can a user receive a copy of an item requested through the Copies Direct Service?

- A. By visiting the library in person only
- B. By downloading it in PDF format from the library website, receiving it by post, or picking it up in person
- C. By receiving it only through postal mail
- D. By receiving it exclusively via e-mail

Answer: B. By downloading it in PDF format from the library website, receiving it by post, or picking it up in person

Explanation: The service offers three methods for delivering copies: downloading in PDF format, postal delivery, or personal pickup.

Q206: What is the purpose of Project COUNTER?

- A. To develop digital preservation standards
- B. To measure and standardize the online usage of electronic resources
- C. To enhance inter-library loan systems
- D. To create online cataloging systems

Answer: B. To measure and standardize the online usage of electronic resources

Explanation: Project COUNTER aims to establish

global standards for measuring online usage of electronic resources.

Q207: When was the first Code of Practice for online journals and databases published by Project COUNTER?

- A. 2001
- B. 2003
- C. 2006
- D. 2008

Answer: B. 2003

Explanation: The first Code of Practice, covering online journals and databases, was published in 2003.

Q208: What significant update to the COUNTER Code of Practice was released in April 2012?

- A. Release 1 for online books and reference works
- B. Release 2 for journals and databases
- C. Release 3 for journals and databases
- D. Release 4 for e-Resources

Answer: D. Release 4 for e-Resources

Explanation: Release 4 of the COUNTER Code of Practice for e-Resources was published in April 2012.

Q209: What is the main goal of the Code of Practice developed by Project COUNTER?

- A. To improve the digital preservation of resources
- B. To facilitate the consistent recording and reporting of online usage statistics
- C. To enhance user access to digital resources
- D. To support the development of new electronic resources

Answer: B. To facilitate the consistent recording and reporting of online usage statistics

Explanation: The Code of Practice aims to standardize the recording and reporting of usage statistics for e-resources.

Q210: When was the International Coalition of Library Consortia (ICOLC) established?

- A. 1990
- B. 1994
- C. 1996
- D. 2000

Answer: C. 1996

Explanation: ICOLC was established in 1996 as an informal group of library consortia.

Q211: How many library consortia are currently members of ICOLC?

- A. More than 100
- B. More than 200
- C. More than 300
- D. More than 400

Answer: B. More than 200

Explanation: ICOLC is an informal group comprising more than 200 library consortia worldwide.

Q212: Which Indian consortia are members of ICOLC?

- A. UGC INFONET Digital Library Consortium and INDEST-AICTE Consortium
- B. DELNET and NLIST
- C. E-Shodh Sindhu and RRRLF
- D. NISCAIR and Indian National Scientific Documentation Centre

Answer: A. UGC INFONET Digital Library Consortium and INDEST-AICTE Consortium

Explanation: Both UGC INFONET Digital Library Consortium and INDEST-AICTE Consortium from India are members of ICOLC.

Q213: What is the primary purpose of ICOLC meetings?

- A. To organize workshops for library staff
- B. To discuss and address common issues among library consortia
- C. To conduct training sessions on library management software
- D. To evaluate and review library collections

Answer: B. To discuss and address common issues among library consortia

Explanation: ICOLC meetings focus on discussing issues of common interest, new electronic information resources, pricing practices, and other concerns relevant to the participating consortia.

Q214: What type of statements does ICOLC issue?

- A. Statements on library management best practices
- B. Statements on topics affecting libraries and consortia
- C. Statements on government regulations for libraries
- D. Statements on library funding and budgets

Answer: B. Statements on topics affecting libraries and consortia

Explanation: ICOLC issues statements on various topics that impact libraries and consortia, and these statements are available on its website.

Q215: Where can the statements issued by ICOLC be accessed?

- A. Only through member libraries
- B. On the ICOLC website
- C. In print publications
- D. Through email newsletters

Answer: B. On the ICOLC website

Explanation: All statements issued by ICOLC are available on its website.

Q216: What is the process of transferring information contents from one language to another called?

- A. Transcription
- B. Interpretation
- C. Translation
- D. Adaptation

Answer: C. Translation

Explanation: Translation is the process of transferring information contents from one language (source language) into another language (target language).

Q217: In translation, what are the terms used for the language being translated from and the language being translated to?

- A. Source Language (SL) and Target Language (TL)
- B. Origin Language and Destination Language
- C. Base Language and Result Language
- D. Primary Language and Secondary Language

Answer: A. Source Language (SL) and Target Language (TL)

Explanation: The language being translated from is called the Source Language (SL), and the language being translated to is called the Target Language (TL).

Q218: What is essential for a translator to ensure accurate translation?

- A. Familiarity with the latest technology
- B. Knowledge of both source and target languages
- C. Proficiency in creative writing
- D. Access to translation software

Answer: B. Knowledge of both source and target languages

Explanation: A translator should have sufficient knowledge of both the source and target languages to accurately transfer information contents.

Q219: What type of translation is used for factual materials such as technical documents and commercial correspondence?

- A. Literary Translation
- B. Free Translation
- C. Literal Translation
- D. Adaptative Translation

Answer: C. Literal Translation

Explanation: Literal translation is used for translating factual materials like technical documents and commercial correspondence, where adherence to the original content is crucial.

Q220: What is the key difference between literary translation and translation of scientific and technical materials?

- A. Literary translation focuses on style and emotional expression, while scientific and technical translations focus on factual accuracy.
- B. Literary translation is for specialist audiences, while scientific and technical translations are for the general public.
- C. Literary translation is done once, while scientific and technical materials are repeatedly translated.
- D. Literary translation involves more technical jargon, while scientific and technical translations are more straightforward.

Answer: A. Literary translation focuses on style and emotional expression, while scientific and technical translations focus on factual accuracy.

Explanation: Literary translation emphasizes style and emotional expression, whereas scientific and technical translations prioritize factual accuracy and are intended for specialists.

Q221: Which type of translation involves translating materials that are repeatedly translated, such as literary classics?

- A. Scientific Translation
- B. Technical Translation
- C. Literary Translation
- D. Legal Translation

Answer: C. Literary Translation

Explanation: Literary translation involves translating materials like literary classics, which are often translated repeatedly.

Q222: What was the original name of the National Translation Center when it was founded in 1953?

- A. SLA Translation Center
- B. SLA Translation Pool
- C. NSF Scientific Translation Center
- D. Library of Congress Translation Center

Answer: B. SLA Translation Pool

Explanation: The National Translation Center was originally founded as the SLA Translation Pool in 1953.

Q223: Where was the SLA Translation Center located?

- A. National Library of Australia
- B. Library of Congress
- C. John Crerar Library, Chicago
- D. Canada Institute for Scientific and Technical Information

Answer: C. John Crerar Library, Chicago

Explanation: The SLA Translation Center, which became the National Translation Center, was located at John Crerar Library, Chicago.

Q224: What event in 1957 led to an increase in translation activities at the SLA Translation Center?

- A. Launching of the first satellite by the Soviet Union
- B. Advancements in space technology in the USA
- C. Development of commercial translation agencies
- D. Establishment of international translation agreements

Answer: A. Launching of the first satellite by the Soviet Union

Explanation: The launching of Sputnik by the Soviet Union in 1957 and the subsequent growth in

global research led to an increased demand for translations.

Q225: What significant change occurred at the SLA Translation Center in 1957?

- A. It became part of the Library of Congress
- B. It changed its name to SLA Translation Center and expanded its activities
- C. It was moved to Canada
- D. It was closed and its collections were dispersed

Answer: B. It changed its name to SLA Translation Center and expanded its activities

Explanation: In 1957, the SLA Translation Pool changed its name to SLA Translation Center and expanded its activities to include translations from commercial agencies and professional societies.

Q226: When did the National Translation Center become part of the Library of Congress?

- A. 1953
- B. 1967
- C. 1989
- D. 1993

Answer: C. 1989

Explanation: The National Translation Center became part of the Library of Congress in 1989.

Q227: What happened to the holdings of the National Translation Center after it was closed by the Library of Congress in 1993?

- A. They were archived at the Library of Congress
- B. They were transferred to Canada Institute for Scientific and Technical Information
- C. They were distributed to various universities
- D. They were sold to commercial translation agencies

Answer: B. They were transferred to Canada Institute for Scientific and Technical Information

Explanation: After the National Translation Center

was closed in 1993, its holdings were transferred to the Canada Institute for Scientific and Technical Information in Ottawa, Canada.

More info

Center	Location	Key Dates
Scientific Translation Center	Library of Congress	
Document Delivery Service National Translation Center	John Crerar Library, Chicago	1953
SLA Translation Pool	John Crerar Library, Chicago	Renamed in 1957
SLA Translation Center	John Crerar Library, Chicago	
National Translation Center	John Crerar Library, Chicago	1989 (joined Library of Congress), 1993 (closed)
Library of Congress		1993
Canada Institute for Scientific and Technical Information	Ottawa, Canada	1993

More info:

Here's a table summarizing the indexes and publications associated with the translation centers:

Translation Center/Agency	Indexes/ Publications	Key Dates
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Scientific Translation Center	- Bibliography of Translations from Russian Scientific and Technical Literature	1953-1956
	- Translation Monthly	1955-1958
	- Technical Translations	1959-1968
	- Translation Register Index	1967-1986
National Translation Center	- SLA List of Translations	1953-1955
	- Translation Monthly	1957-1958
	- Translation Register Index	1967-1986
British Library Lending Division (BLDSC)	- NLL Translation Service Translation Bulletin	1959-1970
	- British Announcement Bulletin	1971-
International Translation Center (ITC)	-	Established in 1961, renamed in 1975

Q228: Which index was used by the Scientific Translation Center to announce translations from 1953 to 1956?

- A. Translation Monthly
- B. Bibliography of Translations from Russian Scientific and Technical Literature

- C. Technical Translations
- D. Translation Register Index

Answer: B. Bibliography of Translations from Russian Scientific and Technical Literature

Explanation: The Scientific Translation Center announced translations from 1953 to 1956 using the Bibliography of Translations from Russian Scientific and Technical Literature.

Q229: When did the Translation Register Index merge with the World Translation Index?

- A. 1956
- B. 1968
- C. 1987
- D. 1993

Answer: C. 1987

Explanation: The Translation Register Index merged with the World Translation Index in 1987.

Q230: Which publication covered citations of translations of Russian articles and lists of translations of Russian and other books in England?

- A. British Announcement Bulletin
- B. NLL Translation Service Translation Bulletin
- C. Translation Register Index
- D. Translation Monthly

Answer: B. NLL Translation Service Translation Bulletin

Explanation: The NLL Translation Service Translation Bulletin covered citations of translations of Russian articles and lists of translations in England.

Q231: What was the name of the International Translation Center before 1975?

- A. Scientific Translation Center
- B. European Translation Center

- C. International Translation Institute
- D. World Translation Center

Answer: B. European Translation Center

Explanation: The International Translation Center was formerly known as the European Translation Center before adopting its present name in 1975.

Q232: Which index did the National Translation Center use to announce translations from 1953 to 1955?

- A. SLA List of Translations
- B. Translation Monthly
- C. Technical Translations
- D. Translation Register Index

Answer: A. SLA List of Translations

Explanation: The National Translation Center announced translations from 1953 to 1955 using the SLA List of Translations.

Q233: What was the primary role of the European Translation Center (ETC) established in 1961?

- A. To translate scientific literature
- B. To act as a referral center and maintain a central information file
- C. To distribute translations to national libraries
- D. To manage international translation conferences

Answer: B. To act as a referral center and maintain a central information file

Explanation: The European Translation Center (ETC) acted as a referral center, maintained a central information file, and distributed translations.

Q234: What was the new name of the European Translation Center (ETC) after 1975?

- A. International Translation Institute
- B. World Translation Center
- C. International Translation Center (ITC)
- D. Global Translation Network

Answer: C. International Translation Center (ITC)

Explanation: The European Translation Center (ETC) was renamed the International Translation Center (ITC) in 1975.

Q235: What was the name of the publication that announced translations from 1977 to 1986?

- A. World Translation Index
- B. World Transindex
- C. International Translation Bulletin
- D. Global Index of Scientific Translations

Answer: B. World Transindex

Explanation: The publication that announced translations from 1977 to 1986 was called World Transindex.

Q236: How frequently did the International Translation Center publish the World Translation Index (WTI)?

- A. Annually
- B. Quarterly
- C. Monthly
- D. Bi-monthly

Answer: C. Monthly

Explanation: The International Translation Center published 10 issues of World Translation Index (WTI) per year, which is monthly.

Q237: What classification scheme was used in the World Translation Index (WTI)?

- A. Dewey Decimal Classification
- B. Library of Congress Classification
- C. COSATI Classification Scheme
- D. Universal Decimal Classification

Answer: C. COSATI Classification Scheme

Explanation: The World Translation Index (WTI) used the COSATI Classification Scheme to arrange translations.

Q238: Why did the International Translation Center (ITC) close in December 1997?

- A. Due to lack of interest from the public
- B. Due to reduction in funding for information services and declining subscriptions
- C. Due to technological issues with the PASCAL system
- D. Due to competition from other translation centers

Answer: B. Due to reduction in funding for information services and declining subscriptions

Explanation: The International Translation Center (ITC) closed in December 1997 due to reduced funding for information services and declining subscriptions.

Q239: Which organization in India is responsible for translating textbooks into various Indian languages?

- A. Sahitya Akademi
- B. Central Institute of English and Foreign Languages (EFLU)
- C. National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT)
- D. Institute of Asian Studies, Chennai

Answer: C. National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT)

Explanation: The National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) is involved in translating textbooks into various Indian languages.

Q240: What role does the Sahitya Akademi play in translation activities in India?

- A. Conducts translation workshops and maintains archives of Indian literature
- B. Translates scientific and technical materials
- C. Provides translation services for government documents
- D. Offers training courses in foreign languages

Answer: A. Conducts translation workshops and maintains archives of Indian literature

Explanation: The Sahitya Akademi conducts translation workshops and maintains archives of Indian literature, among other activities.

Q241: What is the primary focus of the Central Institute of English and Foreign Languages (CIEFL), now known as EFLU?

- A. Translation of historical documents
- B. Teaching and training in English and foreign languages
- C. Promotion of regional literature
- D. Research in manuscriptology

Answer: B. Teaching and training in English and foreign languages

Explanation: The main objective of the Central Institute of English and Foreign Languages (EFLU) is to improve the standard of English teaching and to provide training in foreign languages.

Q242: Which institute is involved in translation activities related to Asian languages and also has projects such as multilingual dictionaries and translations of holy books?

- A. National Book Trust
- B. Institute of Asian Studies, Chennai
- C. Sahitya Akademi
- D. Central Institute of English and Foreign Languages (EFLU)

Answer: B. Institute of Asian Studies, Chennai

Explanation: The Institute of Asian Studies, Chennai, is involved in translation activities related to Asian languages and has several significant translation projects.

Q243: What is the purpose of the Tamil Lexicography project mentioned in the activities of the Institute of Asian Studies, Chennai?

- A. To translate Tamil texts into other languages
- B. To develop a Tamil text database for historical

and linguistic research

C. To compile a Tamil-English dictionary

D. To translate Tamil holy books into English and Hindi

Answer: B. To develop a Tamil text database for historical and linguistic research

Explanation: The Tamil Lexicography project involves developing a Tamil text database for research into the historical development of word meanings and combining existing Tamil dictionaries.

Q244: Which translation project at the Institute of Asian Studies, Chennai, is focused on translating holy books into English and Hindi?

A. Tamil-Tamil-English Dictionary

B. Encyclopaedia of the Folklore Culture of Tamil Nadu

C. Translation of 12 holy books of Tamil Nadu

D. History of Buddhism in South India

Answer: C. Translation of 12 holy books of Tamil Nadu

Explanation: The Institute of Asian Studies, Chennai, is working on a project to translate 12 holy books of Tamil Nadu into English and Hindi.

More info

Organization	Activities and Details
National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT)	Engaged in translation of textbooks in various Indian languages.
National Book Trust (NBT)	Engaged in translation of textbooks in various Indian languages.
State Council of Educational Research and Training	Carries out translation work from English to regional languages and from regional languages to English.

Training (SCERT)	
Sahitya Akademi	Established in 1954. Publishes and promotes literary activities in 24 Indian languages including English. Organizes translation workshops and maintains an archive of Indian literature. Has four Centers for Translations in Bangalore, Ahmedabad, Kolkata, and Delhi.
Central Institute of English and Foreign Languages (CIEFL)	Set up in 1958, renamed as English and Foreign Languages University (EFLU) in 2007. Conducts training courses in foreign languages and translation work.
Institute of Asian Studies, Chennai	Established in 1982. Involved in research, training, translation, and publication activities in Asian languages. Projects include dictionaries, encyclopedias, translation of manuscripts, and holy books of Tamil Nadu.

Q245: What is the status of most National Translation Centres around the world as of now?

A. They are still actively operating

B. They have merged into a single center

C. They are no longer functioning

D. They have expanded their services

Answer: C. They are no longer functioning

Explanation: Most National Translation Centres established in various countries are no longer operational, including the International Translation Center, which closed its operations in 1997.

Q246: Where can some of the translations listed in indexes produced by former translation centers be accessed?

- A. National Libraries
- B. Document Supply Centres such as BLDSC and CISTI
- C. Online bookstores
- D. University libraries

Answer: B. Document Supply Centres such as BLDSC and CISTI

Explanation: Some of the translations listed in indexes from former translation centers are available at document supply centers like BLDSC and CISTI.

Q247: What does the World Translation Index database include, and where can it be accessed?

- A. Bibliographical references to original documents only, accessible through university libraries
- B. Bibliographical references to both original and translated documents, accessible through DIALOG
- C. Full-text translations, accessible through public archives
- D. Summaries of translated works, accessible through online bookstores

Answer: B. Bibliographical references to both original and translated documents, accessible through DIALOG

Explanation: The World Translation Index database contains bibliographical references to both original and translated documents and can be accessed through the vendor DIALOG.

Q248: What is the primary focus of the Index Translationum published by UNESCO?

- A. Bibliographical details of books translated into English worldwide
- B. Summaries of translated scientific articles
- C. Reviews of translated literary works
- D. Database of untranslated books

Answer: A. Bibliographical details of books translated into English worldwide

Explanation: Index Translationum provides bibliographical details of books translated into English worldwide, covering all fields of knowledge.

Q249: How frequently is the database of Index Translationum updated?

- A. Annually
- B. Every two years
- C. Every four months
- D. Monthly

Answer: C. Every four months

Explanation: The Index Translationum database is planned to be updated every four months, providing cumulative bibliographical information on translated books.

Q250: What types of services do private translation agencies typically offer?

- A. Only literary translation
- B. Only technical and legal translation
- C. A wide range of services including administrative, commercial, financial, legal, literary, technical, and clinical research translation
- D. Only translation of scientific documents

Answer: C. A wide range of services including administrative, commercial, financial, legal, literary, technical, and clinical research translation

Explanation: Private translation agencies offer a wide range of services including administrative, commercial, financial, legal, literary, technical, and clinical research translation.

Q251: How many translation agencies from India are listed on Translation Directory.com?

- A. Over 100
- B. Over 500

C. Over 1,000

D. Over 558

Answer: D. Over 558

Explanation: Translation Directory.com lists over 558 translation agencies from India. According to Ignou Books

Q252: When and where was the first public demonstration of a Machine Translation (MT) system held?

A. 1954 in London

B. 1954 in New York at IBM's head office

C. 1960 in Paris

D. 1960 in San Francisco

Answer: B. 1954 in New York at IBM's head office

Explanation: The first public demonstration of an MT system was held in 1954 at IBM's head office in New York, translating 49 Russian sentences into English in the field of chemistry.

Q253: What is the primary method used in rule-based machine translation?

A. Using example pairs to match and translate

B. Applying statistical methods to determine translations

C. Coding grammatical rules and using dictionaries

D. Using a knowledge base to generate translations

Answer: C. Coding grammatical rules and using dictionaries

Explanation: Rule-based translation involves coding grammatical rules of source and target languages and using dictionaries created for this purpose to perform translations.

Q254: What does Example-based Translation involve?

A. Coding grammatical rules of source and target languages

B. Using statistical methods to determine

translations

C. Storing source and target language pairs as examples and matching new sentences to these examples

D. Using a knowledge base for translation

Answer: C. Storing source and target language pairs as examples and matching new sentences to these examples

Explanation: Example-based Translation involves storing source and target language pairs and then matching new sentences to these examples to obtain translations based on the best match.

Q255: What is the primary characteristic of Statistical Machine Translation?

A. It uses a rule-based approach with fixed grammatical rules

B. It relies on example pairs and similarity matching

C. It uses statistical methods and collections of documents to 'train' software and determine translations

D. It uses pre-defined dictionaries for translation

Answer: C. It uses statistical methods and collections of documents to 'train' software and determine translations

Explanation: Statistical Machine Translation employs statistical methods and collections of documents to train software and determine the most likely correct translation based on context.

Q256: Which commercial MT systems have developed PC-based versions from their original mainframe versions?

A. SYSTRAN, METAL, LOGOS, and FUJITSU ATLAS

B. Google Translate and DeepL

C. Babylon and Prompt

D. Microsoft Translator and SDL Trados

Answer: A. SYSTRAN, METAL, LOGOS, and FUJITSU ATLAS

Explanation: Commercial MT systems such as SYSTRAN, METAL, LOGOS, and FUJITSU ATLAS, originally developed for mainframe computers, have released PC-based versions.

Q257: What are the four types of translation demands from MT systems mentioned?

- A.** Translation for education, business, travel, and legal purposes
- B.** Translation for literature, science, diplomacy, and media
- C.** Translation for dissemination, assimilation, interchange, and information access systems
- D.** Translation for communication, marketing, documentation, and technical support

Answer: C. Translation for dissemination, assimilation, interchange, and information access systems

Explanation: The four types of translation demand from MT systems are for dissemination, assimilation, interchange, and information access systems.

More info Machine translation projects and initiatives in India:

Organization/Project	Activities and Details
C-DAC (Centre for Development of Advanced Computing)	Based in Mumbai and Bengaluru, C-DAC, previously known as NCST, focuses on software technology R&D. The E-ILMT project aims to develop a machine translation system from English to Indian languages for tourism and health care, involving IITs, state universities, IISc, and C-DAC.

Department of Computer Science and Engineering, IIT Kanpur	Developed two machine translation systems: ANGLABHARTI (pattern-directed approach with 10% human post-editing) and ANUBHARTI (example-based approach requiring a database of examples).
Anusaarka	Developed by Chinmaya International Foundation, IIT Hyderabad, and University of Hyderabad's Department of Sanskrit Studies. It is an English-Hindi language access software, enabling translation into any Indian language from English or regional languages.
LERIL (Lexical Resources for Indian Languages)	A collaborative open-source initiative to address the lack of lexical resources for Indian languages, involving IIIT Hyderabad, C-DAC, and Kendriya Hindi Sansthan. Aims to accelerate machine translation projects by sharing resources.
Technology Development for Indian Languages (TDIL) Programme	Launched by the Ministry of Information Technology in 1991-

1992, the TDIL Programme promotes and develops computer-based translation tools for Indian languages. It sponsors about 75% of the machine translation projects in India.

Q258: What is the term 'Web 2.0' associated with?

- A. The early static content web
- B. The dynamic content web
- C. A more participatory, user-oriented, interoperable, and interactive web
- D. A traditional library catalog system

Answer: C. A more participatory, user-oriented, interoperable, and interactive web

Explanation: The term 'Web 2.0,' coined by Dale Dougherty in 2003, refers to a more participatory, user-oriented, interoperable, and interactive web, evolving from earlier static and dynamic content stages.

Q259: Who coined the term 'blog'?

- A. Dale Dougherty
- B. Peter Merholz
- C. Tim Berners-Lee
- D. Marc Andreessen

Answer: B. Peter Merholz

Explanation: The term 'blog' was coined by Peter Merholz, and it refers to an individual website used as a diary or weblog.

Q260: What types of content can be found in a blog?

- A. Only text
- B. Text, graphics, audio, and video
- C. Text and graphics only
- D. Audio and video only

Answer: B. Text, graphics, audio, and video

Explanation: Blogs can contain text, graphics, audio, and video, and they can take forms such as art blogs, podcasts, or vlogs.

Q261: What is the 'Blogosphere'?

- A. A specialized blog for scientific topics
- B. A community of blogs and bloggers
- C. A platform for creating and sharing blogs
- D. A blog focused on technology

Answer: B. A community of blogs and bloggers

Explanation: The term 'Blogosphere' refers to the community of blogs and bloggers that interact and contribute to the blogging world.

Q262: What is the primary function of social bookmarking services?

- A. To create personal websites
- B. To save, categorize, and share personal bookmarks
- C. To write and publish blogs
- D. To provide real-time communication

Answer: B. To save, categorize, and share personal bookmarks

Explanation: Social bookmarking services allow users to save, categorize, and share their personal bookmarks, with options to mark them as public or private.

Q263: Which of the following is a feature of Web 2.0 that can be used by libraries?

- A. Static content websites
- B. Social bookmarking services
- C. Traditional cataloging systems
- D. Print-based communication

Answer: B. Social bookmarking services

Explanation: Libraries can use Web 2.0 features such as social bookmarking services to facilitate users in creating and sharing bookmarks.

Q264: How can libraries utilize blogs as part of Web 2.0 features?

- A. For creating static content pages
- B. For marketing library services and interacting with users
- C. For traditional print-based marketing
- D. For managing in-person reference services

Answer: B. For marketing library services and interacting with users

Explanation: Libraries can use blogs for marketing their services, interacting with users, and receiving feedback about library services and resources.

Q265: What can social networking websites be used for in a library context?

- A. For storing physical book collections
- B. For direct interaction and communication with users
- C. For managing internal library catalogs
- D. For traditional paper-based communication

Answer: B. For direct interaction and communication with users

Explanation: Social networking websites can be used by libraries to communicate with users, especially those spread over wider geographic distances.

Q266: Who coined the term “Lib 2.0”?

- A. Dale Dougherty
- B. Michael Casey
- C. Peter Merholz
- D. Tim Berners-Lee

Answer: B. Michael Casey

Explanation: The term “Lib 2.0” was first coined by Michael Casey in his blogging website LibraryCrunch.

Q267: What is the main goal of the “Lib 2.0” approach?

- A. To provide traditional library services
- B. To focus on physical book collections
- C. To empower users and enhance their engagement
- D. To maintain a static library environment

Answer: C. To empower users and enhance their engagement

Explanation: The “Lib 2.0” approach aims to empower users by enabling them to gather information, share views, get customized services, and collaborate on projects.

Q268: What is Campusbug known for?

- A. Providing traditional library services
- B. Offering a free educational and social networking platform
- C. Managing print-based educational resources
- D. Hosting physical learning materials

Answer: B. Offering a free educational and social networking platform

Explanation: Campusbug is the first social learning network website that combines education, social networking, and e-commerce, providing a free service with customizable web pages and an online store.

Q269: What are some features of Elgg?

- A. Traditional library catalog management
- B. Online course module management
- C. Social networking, electronic portfolio, and weblog capabilities
- D. Print-based learning resources

Answer: C. Social networking, electronic portfolio, and weblog capabilities

Explanation: Elgg is an open-source social learning framework that provides functionality for social networking, electronic portfolios, and weblogs.

Q270: What is Moodle used for?

- A. Social networking
- B. Managing and promoting online learning
- C. Physical book management
- D. E-commerce

Answer: B. Managing and promoting online learning

Explanation: Moodle is an Open Source Course Management System (CMS) used for running online e-learning modules and managing online learning environments.

Q271: What is the purpose of Optical Character Recognition (OCR) technology?

- A. To create text documents from scratch
- B. To convert printed text into digital format
- C. To edit graphics and images
- D. To format text files

Answer: B. To convert printed text into digital format

Explanation: OCR technology is used to convert printed text into digital format, facilitating the retro-conversion of text from print to digital.

Q272: Which software is commonly used for text editing in Desktop Publishing (DTP)?

- A. Adobe Photoshop
- B. MS Office Suite
- C. OmniPage Pro
- D. GIMP

Answer: B. MS Office Suite

Explanation: Text editors like MS Office Suite, Open Office Suite, and Star Office are commonly used in Desktop Publishing for text editing and related tasks.

Q273: What is the main function of graphic editing tools like Adobe Photoshop and Corel Draw?

- A. To convert text files to digital format
- B. To capture and process images

- C. To edit plain text files
- D. To manage web page code

Answer: B. To capture and process images

Explanation: Graphic editing tools such as Adobe Photoshop and Corel Draw are used to capture, process, and enhance images for presentation.

Q274: What is the characteristic feature of plain text files with the extension ‘.txt’?

- A. They support advanced formatting features
- B. They are used for web page coding
- C. They do not allow any formatting
- D. They support XML data storage

Answer: C. They do not allow any formatting

Explanation: Plain text files with the ‘.txt’ extension do not allow any formatting such as bold, italics, or images.

Q275: What does ‘html’ stand for, and what is its primary use?

- A. Hyper Text Markup Language; used for web page coding
- B. Hyper Text Markup List; used for document formatting
- C. Hyperlinked Text Markup; used for text editing
- D. Hyperlink Text Markup; used for image processing

Answer: A. Hyper Text Markup Language; used for web page coding

Explanation: ‘html’ stands for Hyper Text Markup Language and is used for coding web pages, allowing browsers to display content as web pages.

Q276: What is XML and how is it used?

- A. XML stands for eXtensible Markup Language and is used for data storage and transfer
- B. XML stands for eXtensible Media Language and is used for image processing
- C. XML stands for Extended Markup Language and

is used for web page formatting

D. XML stands for eXtensible Model Language and is used for text editing

Answer: A. XML stands for eXtensible Markup Language and is used for data storage and transfer

Explanation: XML is an eXtensible Markup Language used for data storage and exchange, allowing structured data representation.

Q277: What feature does Rich Text Format (RTF) files support?

A. Basic text without formatting

B. Web page coding

C. Advanced formatting features like bold and italics

D. XML data storage

Answer: C. Advanced formatting features like bold and italics

Explanation: Rich Text Format (RTF) files support various formatting features such as bold, italics, and font color, and can be created and viewed using different software.

Q278: What does the ‘.doc’ file extension represent, and what is its primary use?

A. Open Document Text file; used for XML-based formatting

B. Portable Document Format; used for transferring formatted documents

C. Document file; used for formatted text with various formatting features

D. Post Script file; used for viewing plain text files

Answer: C. Document file; used for formatted text with various formatting features

Explanation: The ‘.doc’ file extension represents document files created by MS Word, supporting various formatting features like bold, italics, and justification.

Q279: What does the ‘.odt’ file extension stand for, and which format does it use?

A. Open Document Text; XML-based format

B. Open Data Text; binary format

C. Office Document Text; proprietary format

D. Object Document Text; plain text format

Answer: A. Open Document Text; XML-based format

Explanation: The ‘.odt’ file extension stands for Open Document Text, which uses an XML-based format and is part of the Open Document Format (ODF).

Q280: What is the primary advantage of PDF files?

A. They allow for easy editing of text

B. They maintain consistent formatting across different systems

C. They are only viewable on Microsoft Word

D. They are easier to scale and resize

Answer: B. They maintain consistent formatting across different systems

Explanation: PDF files are designed to preserve the formatting of a document regardless of the system or software used to view it, making them ideal for transferring documents over the Internet.

Q281: What does ‘PS’ stand for in file formats, and how is it typically used?

A. Post Script; used for plain text files

B. Portable Script; used for formatted documents

C. Post Script; used for ASCII files that require a special viewer

D. Public Script; used for general-purpose document formatting

Answer: C. Post Script; used for ASCII files that require a special viewer

Explanation: ‘PS’ stands for Post Script files, which are ASCII files that require a viewer like Ghostscript to be readable.

Q282: What is the main characteristic of Raster Graphics?

- A. They are defined by vector equations and provide smooth curves
- B. They are collections of dots or pixels and do not scale well
- C. They provide high resolution and small file sizes
- D. They use complex equations for color mapping

Answer: B. They are collections of dots or pixels and do not scale well

Explanation: Raster Graphics are made up of pixels and can lose resolution and quality when scaled up, unlike vector graphics.

Q283: What is an advantage of Vector Graphics over Raster Graphics?

- A. They do not lose quality when scaled
- B. They have smaller file sizes
- C. They are easier to create and edit
- D. They provide faster image rendering

Answer: A. They do not lose quality when scaled

Explanation: Vector Graphics maintain smooth curves and lines regardless of the image size or resolution, unlike Raster Graphics, which can lose quality when scaled.

More info

File Format	Description	Details
.bmp files	Bitmap files or .bmp files are the standard Windows Raster format. They store images in an uncompressed form, emphasizing quick display but occupying a lot of space. Quality is lost with each	Quick display; large file size; uncompressed.

	transfer over the network.	
.cgm files	Computer Graphics Metafile (CGM) is an ANSI standard format for 2D vector and raster graphics. It is a metafile used for technical applications like CAD drawings, originally designed for clip art libraries.	For 2D vector and raster graphics; used in technical applications.
.gif files	Graphic Interchange Files (.gif) are popular on the Internet, developed by Compuserve. They are usually scanned stand-alone pictures and are not created by application programs.	Popular on the Internet; limited color support.
.jpeg/.jpg files	JPEG (Joint Photographic Experts Group) is known for high compression. It discards extra data, resulting in small file sizes suitable for web use, supporting millions of colors. Better compression for photographs than .gif.	Popular image format; good compression; supports millions of colors.
.jas files	JAS format from JASC Inc. is designed for high compression with	High compression;

	some loss of image data. It creates the smallest possible image files for 24-bit color and 8-bit grayscale images.	some loss of data.
.pict files	Standard Apple Macintosh graphic file format accepted by many applications. Can be imported/exported using clipboard operations.	Used on Macintosh; supports clipboard operations.
.raw files	Raw format consists of bytes describing color information for each pixel. Used to transfer documents between different applications.	Describes color information in binary format; flexible.
.tiff files	Tagged Image File Format (TIFF) was designed to handle various image types (black and white, grayscale, color). It is used for transferring files between different computer types and supports high resolution.	High resolution; widely supported; handles different image types.

Q284: What is the primary use of .au files?

- A. To play MIDI music files
- B. To store digitized voice data
- C. To play simple audio files on the Web
- D. To handle compressed audio files

Answer: C. To play simple audio files on the Web

Explanation: .au files are commonly used for simple audio files on the Web and require specific applications to play on different platforms.

Q285: What does the .mid file extension represent, and what is its primary use?

- A. Audio Interchange File Format; used for high-quality audio
- B. Musical Instrument Digital Interface; used for audio control in multimedia
- C. MPEG Layer Three; used for high compression audio files
- D. Digital Voice File; used for storing digitized voice data

Answer: B. Musical Instrument Digital Interface; used for audio control in multimedia

Explanation: .mid files are used for MIDI music files, which are a standard for Musical Instrument Digital Interface, primarily for audio control in multimedia.

Q286: What is the primary advantage of .mp3 files?

- A. High-quality CD sound with minimal file size
- B. Support for both compressed and uncompressed audio
- C. Compatibility with various audio hardware devices
- D. Easy editing of audio data

Answer: A. High-quality CD sound with minimal file size

Explanation: MP3 files are known for their high compression levels while maintaining CD-quality sound, making them popular for online music distribution.

Q287: What is the main characteristic of .aiff files?

- A. They are designed for high compression audio storage
- B. They were developed by Apple and are used across platforms
- C. They are specific to Creative Lab's Sound Blaster for voice data
- D. They handle MIDI music files for audio control

Answer: B. They were developed by Apple and are used across platforms

Explanation: .aiff files were developed by Apple and are suitable for use on both Macs and other platforms, making them versatile for multimedia authoring.

Q288: What does the .voc file format primarily store?

- A. Compressed audio data
- B. Digitized voice data and other digitized sounds
- C. MIDI music data
- D. Plain text audio files

Answer: B. Digitized voice data and other digitized sounds

Explanation: .voc files are used by Creative Lab's Sound Blaster to store digitized voice data and other digitized sounds, with a structure that includes a header block and data block.

Q289: What is the primary use of .wav files?

- A. To store compressed audio data
- B. For high-quality audio with flexible storage formats
- C. To play MIDI music files
- D. For storing digitized voice data

Answer: B. For high-quality audio with flexible storage formats

Explanation: .wav files are commonly used on Windows machines for both compressed and uncompressed audio, making them suitable for multimedia authoring.

Q290: What does the .avi file format stand for and what is its primary feature?

- A. Audio-Video Interleave; binds video and audio together in chunks
- B. Audio Visual Interchange; separates audio and video streams
- C. Advanced Video Interface; compresses video and audio data
- D. Audio Visual Integration; formats audio and video separately

Answer: A. Audio-Video Interleave; binds video and audio together in chunks

Explanation: AVI files, developed by Microsoft, bind audio and video together in chunks, making them a popular format for video playback.

Q291: What is the primary use of .mov/.movie files?

- A. To store video data with MPEG compression
- B. To play videos on Windows Media Player
- C. To stream audio or video on websites
- D. To handle high-definition video for DVDs

Answer: C. To stream audio or video on websites

Explanation: .mov/.movie files are used in QuickTime movies, developed by Apple, and are widely used for streaming audio or video on websites.

Q292: What is the main feature of .mpg/.mpeg files?

- A. They use MPEG compression for audio and visual data
- B. They are designed for QuickTime movie playback
- C. They are compatible only with Windows Media Player
- D. They store high-definition video for DVDs

Answer: A. They use MPEG compression for audio and visual data

Explanation: .mpg/.mpeg files use MPEG

compression schemes to handle audio and video data, with different standards for varying quality and applications.

Q293: What does the .qt file format represent and which platform is it primarily associated with?

- A. Quick Time; primarily associated with Apple computers
- B. Quick Text; used for video streaming on the Internet
- C. Quality Time; used for high-definition video
- D. Quick Transfer; used for multimedia presentations

Answer: A. Quick Time; primarily associated with Apple computers

Explanation: .qt files are associated with QuickTime, a file format developed by Apple for storing and playing movies with sound, primarily used on Macs.

Q294: What is the primary goal of internet marketing?

- A. To reach a targeted audience through online channels
- B. To increase traditional advertising methods
- C. To focus solely on in-person marketing strategies
- D. To create physical marketing materials

Answer: A. To reach a targeted audience through online channels

Explanation: Internet marketing aims to reach a specific audience through various online methods, including search engine marketing, e-mail marketing, and Web 2.0 strategies.

Q295: What does website marketing focus on?

- A. Driving traffic to a website through various initiatives
- B. Creating physical advertisements for stores
- C. Enhancing public relations only
- D. Implementing e-mail marketing strategies exclusively

Answer: A. Driving traffic to a website through various initiatives

Explanation: Website marketing involves efforts to increase traffic to a website, including both traditional advertising and online marketing techniques.

Q296: What does search engine marketing (SEM) involve?

- A. Working within the dynamics of search engines
- B. Focusing on e-mail marketing techniques
- C. Implementing physical promotional strategies
- D. Creating traditional advertisements

Answer: A. Working within the dynamics of search engines

Explanation: SEM involves marketing efforts that work within search engines, including search engine advertising and search engine optimisation.

Q297: What does e-marketing primarily refer to?

- A. Marketing techniques via electronic media over the Internet
- B. Traditional marketing methods only
- C. Physical marketing strategies
- D. Marketing through in-person sales

Answer: A. Marketing techniques via electronic media over the Internet

Explanation: E-marketing involves using electronic media, particularly the Internet, to conduct marketing activities.

Q298: How is digital marketing described?

- A. Developing, distributing, and promoting brand products using the Internet and interactive media
- B. Using only traditional marketing methods
- C. Focusing solely on mobile marketing
- D. Applying marketing principles through physical applications

Answer: A. Developing, distributing, and promoting brand products using the Internet and interactive media

Explanation: Digital marketing involves using the Internet, mobile, and other interactive media to develop, distribute, and promote brand products and services.

Q299: What is the focus of the marketing mix in the context of libraries?

- A. The product offered to users to satisfy their information needs
- B. The location of physical library buildings
- C. The advertising methods used
- D. The pricing strategy for physical library resources only

Answer: A. The product offered to users to satisfy their information needs

Explanation: In libraries, the marketing mix focuses on the products and services offered to meet users' information needs, including physical resources and various services.

Q300: How does the Internet affect pricing strategies for library products and services?

- A. It introduces price transparency and options for dynamic or fixed pricing
- B. It ensures all library products must be offered for free
- C. It restricts the ability to vary prices
- D. It only allows for fixed pricing

Answer: A. It introduces price transparency and options for dynamic or fixed pricing

Explanation: The Internet allows for price transparency and provides options for dynamic pricing (varying prices for individual customers) or fixed pricing (uniform prices for all users).

Q301: What has changed about the "place" element in library marketing due to the Internet?

- A. The focus has shifted to online accessibility and good website design
- B. Physical library locations are now irrelevant
- C. Libraries only need to focus on in-person services
- D. Online accessibility is no longer important

Answer: A. The focus has shifted to online accessibility and good website design

Explanation: With the rise of digital resources, the emphasis has moved to ensuring that products and services are easily accessible online, making a well-designed website crucial.

Q302: What is the purpose of promotion in library marketing?

- A. To build awareness of library services and reduce barriers to use
- B. To only use traditional advertising methods
- C. To focus solely on internal communication
- D. To exclude Web 2.0 technologies

Answer: A. To build awareness of library services and reduce barriers to use

Explanation: Promotion aims to inform users about library services, reduce barriers to accessing them, and use various communication channels to reach a broad audience.

Q303: How can libraries ensure efficiency and value for users in their processes?

- A. By integrating technologies, providing reliable systems, and offering self-service options
- B. By focusing solely on physical library improvements
- C. By minimizing the use of technology
- D. By restricting online access

Answer: A. By integrating technologies, providing reliable systems, and offering self-service options

Explanation: Libraries can enhance user value by integrating technologies, ensuring reliable systems,

and providing self-service options for tasks such as online renewals and reservations.

Q304: What does "Physical Evidence" refer to in the library marketing mix?

- A. The evidence of quality and value in library products or services within the physical or digital space
- B. The physical location of the library only
- C. The absence of physical materials
- D. The lack of any evidence of quality

Answer: A. The evidence of quality and value in library products or services within the physical or digital space

Explanation: Physical Evidence involves demonstrating the quality and value of library products and services, whether in a physical or digital format, to attract and retain users.

Q305: How should libraries address the role of staff in e-marketing?

- A. By ensuring prompt responses to user queries and providing rewards and recognition for staff
- B. By reducing staff involvement in service delivery
- C. By eliminating face-to-face communication altogether
- D. By ignoring the importance of staff training

Answer: A. By ensuring prompt responses to user queries and providing rewards and recognition for staff

Explanation: Libraries should focus on delivering prompt responses to user inquiries and recognize staff contributions to enhance service delivery, even in the absence of face-to-face interaction.